

THE AMERICAN MONTHLY Illustrated REVIEW OF REVIEWS 1904

Edited by ALBERT SHAW

OUR PART IN THE WORLD'S PEACE MOVEMENT By WALTER WELLMAN

THE SWEEPING APPROVAL OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

By Dr. ALBERT SHAW, in "The Progress of the World"

THE MERCHANT MARINE COMMISSION By WINTHROP L. MARVIN

REMAKING A RURAL COMMONWEALTH By CLARENCE H. POE

Illustrated

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NEW ILLUSTRATORS OF CHILD-LIFE By ERNEST KNAUFFT. Illustrated

FOUR MEN OF THE MONTH—ILLUSTRATED SKETCHES

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WILLIAM BARCLAY PARSONS

GEORGE B. CORTELYOU

WILLIAM L. DOUGLAS

"HIAWATHA," AN OJIBWAY DRAMA

By WILLIAM C. EDGAR. Illustrated

ELECTRIC VERSUS STEAM LOCOMOTIVES

Illustrated

WHAT PORT ARTHUR MEANS TO JAPAN

By ADACHI KINNOSUKE. With Map

THE SEASON'S NEW BOOKS

With Many Illustrations

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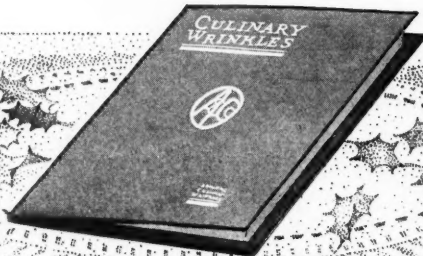
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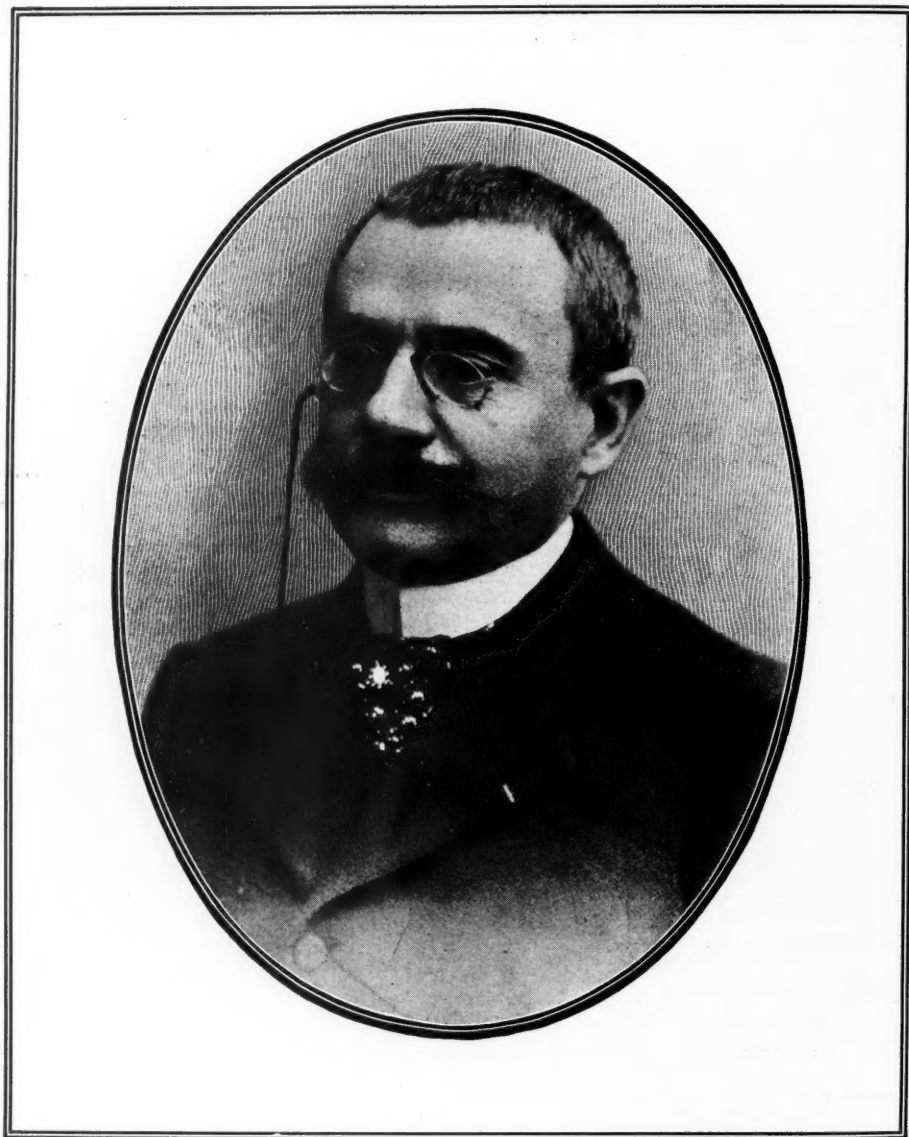
THE AMERICAN MONTHLY REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

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THÉOPHILE DELCASSÉ, FRENCH MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

(M. Delcassé, who is journalist, author, diplomat, and member of the French cabinet since 1894, is the man to whom more than to any other is due the triumph of peace in the reference to a court of inquiry of the North Sea dispute between Great Britain and Russia. He gave form and effectiveness to the earnest desire for peace of the Czar of Russia and the King of England. In 1899, M. Delcassé acted as mediator between the United States and Spain.)

THE AMERICAN MONTHLY

Review of Reviews.

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No. 6.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

Mr. Roosevelt's Great Vote of Confidence. President Roosevelt's election by the largest popular majority ever given in the country is a fact that many people have explained in many different ways; but, whatever the explanation, it has caused few to express either shocked surprise or sullen discontent. On the contrary, there has been a hearty acquiescence in the result that exceeds, if possible, that which was so noteworthy when Mr. McKinley was reelected in 1900. It is the opinion of intelligent observers throughout the world that the people of the United States are to be congratulated. Our form of government stands in higher estimation when in its practical working it brings men of notable fitness into the places of chief authority.

A Victory for the Plain People. American public opinion won a great triumph when it compelled the Republican party to accord the nomination to Theodore Roosevelt in spite of the preferences and efforts of a majority of the party's leaders and professional politicians. The real campaign was not that of 1904, but that of 1903. The plain people of the country wished for a chance to elect Mr. Roosevelt as President. Under existing conditions, this chance could only come through the nominating machinery of the Republican party. The great victory, then, of November 8 was something more than a triumph of the Republican party as such. If the formidable movement of the politicians last year to defeat Mr. Roosevelt and to nominate Mr. Hanna or some one else had been successful, there is nothing in what has now happened to render it by any means certain that the Republican party would have been victorious. With a good candidate, the Democrats might have won.

Our Foremost Public Character. But there was never the smallest chance of beating Mr. Roosevelt at the polls this year, no matter what man might have been nominated against him. He combines so many elements of popularity that he now stands in our national affairs as the

one conspicuous figure, with no close second in sight. He has always been a loyal enough member of his party; but in spite of himself he is a man of the whole people rather than of a party. The country likes his vigor, and it believes implicitly in his honesty. Furthermore, the country thoroughly approves of that combination of the serious-minded man and the optimist which is so typical of our national life at this time, and which Mr. Roosevelt exemplifies more completely than any one else. Thus one might comment through many pages; but what was plain to many of us long ago is now clear as daylight to everybody, and there is no need to multiply words. For many months past it had been frequently remarked in this magazine that the voters had made up their minds and were merely waiting for election day. This proved to be plainly true. The campaign committees were diligent on both sides, but this year it was not in their power greatly to make or to mar the situation. It was all a foregone conclusion.

The Result Foreseen in Business Circles. For a number of days before election the shrewd and discerning leaders of the business world had laid aside every shadow of a doubt, and given their attention to commercial affairs as if there were no such thing as a political campaign. It was well known in financial circles that Mr. August Belmont himself,—of the Democratic Executive Committee, and chief financial promoter and supporter of the Parker candidacy,—had regarded the defeat of his ticket as inevitable. The market for shares in railway and industrial corporations was rising steadily for days before the election, and had practically before November 8 attained the strong advance that it has since held with every sign of continuance.

A Campaign of Intelligence. The Republican campaign up to the very end was an appeal to the country to stand firm by its faith in the President and to give indorsement to the general policies which he and his supporters in the

cabinet and in Congress regard as sound and good for the country. The President's own utterances formed the leading campaign literature; and, next to documents like Mr. Roosevelt's letter of acceptance, the chief stress was laid upon the circulation of brochures such as well-printed editions of dignified addresses by Secretary Hay and ex-Secretary Root. It was a campaign of intelligence, and not one of sound and furor, —still less one of bribe and corruption.

*The
Closing
Incident.*

In the last days of the campaign, the Democrats made an exceedingly ill-advised attempt to create the impression that the Republicans were endeavoring to obtain a victory by the wholesale purchase of voters. The Democratic charges took two forms not wholly consistent with each other. First, it was charged that Mr. Cortelyou as campaign chairman had, before resigning from the Secretaryship of Commerce and Labor, used the powers of his office to possess himself of a vast deal of inside information regarding the great industrial corporations, and that in his capacity as campaign manager he had made use of this information practically to extort as blackmail from the corporations great sums with which to buy the election. The other charge was that the administration had practically surrendered to Wall Street as regards its future policy toward corporations, and that the "magnates" and "plutocrats" had therefore of their own free will decided to elect Mr. Roosevelt, and accordingly had contributed the necessary money with which to secure the desired result. The Democratic candidate, Judge Parker, had the misfortune to be led into the making of these charges in a series of speeches with which he tardily broke his long campaign silence just before election day.

The President's Notable Statement. There was deep indignation in the Republican camp, and for some days the question on every lip was whether or not Mr. Cortelyou would make reply. This question was answered in a somewhat unexpected form when on Saturday morning, November 5, three days before the election, there appeared in all the newspapers a statement to

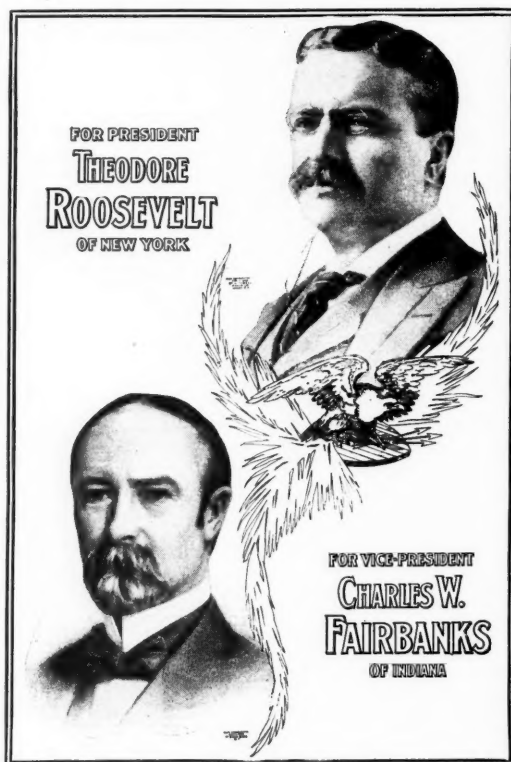
the American people issued from the White House and signed "Theodore Roosevelt," —a statement very explicit and full, taking more than a column of newspaper type, and beginning with the following paragraph:

Certain slanderous accusations as to Mr. Cortelyou and myself have been repeated time and again by Judge Parker, the candidate of his party for the office of President. He neither has produced nor can produce any proof of their truth; yet he has not withdrawn them; and as his position gives them wide currency, I speak now lest the silence of self-respect be misunderstood.

The President then set forth the charges and the questions at issue, after which he denied them in language as explicit and emphatic as any man has ever put into a public utterance. He explained that Mr. Cortelyou had been chosen as chairman of the National Committee

only after Mr. Elihu Root, Mr. W. Murray Crane, and Mr. Cornelius Bliss had declined to take the position. The country, indeed, could not well fail to remember that very many of the newspapers which were joining with Judge Parker in making the charges had originally praised Mr. Cortelyou's selection as one that insured a conscientious and high-minded Republican campaign. The President concluded his denial with the following sentences:

The statements made by Mr. Parker are unqualifiedly and atrociously false. As Mr. Cortelyou has said to me more than once during this campaign, if elected I shall go into the Presidency unhampered by any



THE SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.

(Reduced from the large campaign poster sent everywhere by the Republican National Committee.)

pledge, promise, or understanding of any kind, sort, or description, save my promise, made openly to the American people, that so far as in my power lies I shall see to it that every man has a square deal, no less and no more.

*Judge Parker's
ineffective
Reply.*

This pronouncement, which was perhaps without a parallel in our campaign annals, made a profound impression. It was read aloud in political meetings great and small in every part of the country. If it had appeared one or two days later, it might have been said that Judge Parker was given no opportunity to reply. But since it was given to all the Parker newspapers on Friday evening, a copy of it was in the judge's hands in advance of its appearance Saturday morning; and he availed himself of the opportunity to inform the public on Saturday morning, side by side with the appearance of the President's statement, that he would make his reply at a meeting in Brooklyn on that same evening. His statement was carefully prepared and given to the press for Sunday morning publication, so that it was printed in even larger and more widely distributed editions of the newspapers than was the President's statement of Saturday. It was eminently characteristic of Mr. Roosevelt that he should have given his opponent this ample opportunity to reach the public before election day. It was rather commonly supposed that the Democratic committee was in possession of some concrete instances of campaign contributions from well-known corporation leaders that would seem to lend color to the charges, and that the candidate would bring these things out in his reply. Judge Parker's statement was a long one, filling nearly three newspaper columns; but it proved to be merely a lawyer's argumentative and inferential discussion. It assumed all the facts, and then drew injurious conclusions from them. It was entirely well known at Washington, as the President also emphatically stated, that Mr. Cortelyou's preliminary work as Secretary of Commerce had not included any acquisition of corporation secrets.

*The Charges
Repeated.*

Yet Judge Parker's whole argument in reply was based upon his repetition of the same charge,—with no pretense of giving any facts,—that the President had placed his private secretary in a position to get corporation secrets, and had then chosen him campaign chairman in order to force money from the trusts with which to buy the election. But let Mr. Parker speak for himself, for the following is the language he used in his statement of Saturday, November 5, made public in the newspapers of the following morning:

The President placed at the head of this great department—empowered to probe the secrets of all the trusts and corporations engaged in interstate commerce—his private secretary, who held that position for some months, when he resigned and was made chairman of the National Committee.

Now, these facts are not challenged in the statement of the President, nor can they be. The statute was passed and money was appropriated to probe the trusts; Cortelyou was appointed at the head of it. He was without experience in national politics, and yet the President says in his statement, "I chose Mr. Cortelyou as chairman of the National Committee."

Now that this intended crime against the franchise has been exposed in time, now that the contributions of this money by these great monopolies looking for the continuance of old favors, or seeking new ones, stands admitted, now that these contributions have been made in such sums as to induce and permit the most lavish expenditures ever made, we, as a people, will fail in our duty if we shall not rebuke at the polls this latest and most flagrant attempt to control the election—not for legitimate business conducted for proper ends—but in order that the few may still further strengthen their hold upon our industries. We shall rue it, if, as a people, we do not make this rebuke so emphatic that the offense will never again be repeated.

*What
the Public
Remembered.*

As against the President's emphatic denial, Judge Parker's repetition of his charges without a single citation of fact to support them produced a veritable consternation in the ranks of his followers, and undoubtedly contributed not a little to the completeness of his defeat. After all, there were certain recent political facts of historic note that the American people could not forget. It was known, for instance, from one end of the country to the other, that the great fight of last year, carried on for the most part quietly and beneath the surface within the Republican party, was a fight on the part of the trusts and corporate interests to prevent Mr. Roosevelt's nomination. It was equally well known that those very same trusts and corporate interests, following the advice of a group of New York corporation lawyers, had selected Judge Parker as the man to bring forward for the Democratic nomination. It was too much to expect that the country, in a brief three or four months, should have forgotten the circumstances of Judge Parker's nomination, as set forth in unsparing characterizations by Mr. Bryan, by the Hearst newspapers, and by many other exponents of the Democratic party. In short, the most conspicuous fact in President Roosevelt's recent public career had been the opposition to him of the great concentrated capitalistic interests; while the one conspicuous fact in Judge Parker's position before the country had been his selection as a candidate by those very interests in pursuance of their anti-Roosevelt programme.

*The
Attitude of
Business Men.*

It is probably true that before election day arrived a good many men identified with large business undertakings who had previously been opposed to Mr. Roosevelt had come to the conclusion that it would be better for the interests they represented to keep the Republican party in power for another four years. However that may be, President Roosevelt had not compromised his position with respect to the public oversight and control of great corporations, nor had he wavered with respect to his duty or his policy touching the prosecution of illegal or oppressive monopolies under the terms of the Sherman anti-trust law. As for Mr. Cortelyou's appointment, it came as an afterthought, and had been very properly commended by the country in general because of Mr. Cortelyou's highmindedness and his close association with President Roosevelt in his public acts and policies. These facts, which come within the month now under review in these pages, are not here recited in order to keep alive the controversies of the campaign, but simply because they constitute an important part of those events of an historical nature that belong properly to our record. Doubtless there were many contributors to the Republican fund who are wealthy men and are prominent in corporations of one kind or another; but certainly no one will arise to deny that the management of the Democratic campaign was absolutely in the hands of men conspicuously connected with great corporation interests, and that there was never a thought, when Mr. Parker was nominated at St. Louis, that the Democratic fund would be chiefly derived from other sources.

*Growth of
Independent
Voting.*

Upon one thing the country is to be congratulated. It was on both sides chiefly a campaign of appeal to the minds and convictions of the voters, and there was greater indication than ever before that the American citizen is thinking for himself and acting with freedom from party trammel and prejudice. However true it may be that in a country like ours two permanent and well-organized parties are necessary, it cannot be too boldly said that even more necessary is the freedom of intelligent voters, not merely to fluctuate between parties, but to vote according to their convictions, from time to time, about individual men and particular measures. In a recent campaign, the freedom of the voters expressed itself in their action regarding a public measure,—namely, the monetary standard. In the election of last month, on the other hand, the freedom of the voters expressed itself in preference for a man. It was not that the voters were repudi-

ing Judge Parker, for whom they entertained a courteous and kindly feeling (except as this feeling may have changed on account of his charges at the end of the campaign), but rather that they were indorsing Mr. Roosevelt and his administration. Judge Parker early on election evening sent the President the following well-expressed telegram:

The people by their votes have emphatically approved your administration, and I congratulate you.

This, of course, was the true way to interpret the result. It was an indorsement of the President, and a vote of full confidence in his public views and official policies. Further than that, however, the vote was an enthusiastic tribute to Theodore Roosevelt, the man and the citizen. If there had been nothing else to turn the scale, that very considerable element of the young voters casting their first ballot in a Presidential year would have assured the result. The President's hold upon the young men of the country is not confined to any one class. Strong as it is in the schools and colleges, it is probably stronger still on the farm and in the workshop.

*An Announcement
Regarding
1908.*

It is highly characteristic of the decisive and effective way in which Mr. Roosevelt does things that he should have chosen the moment of his sweeping and unprecedented victory to make the following announcement:

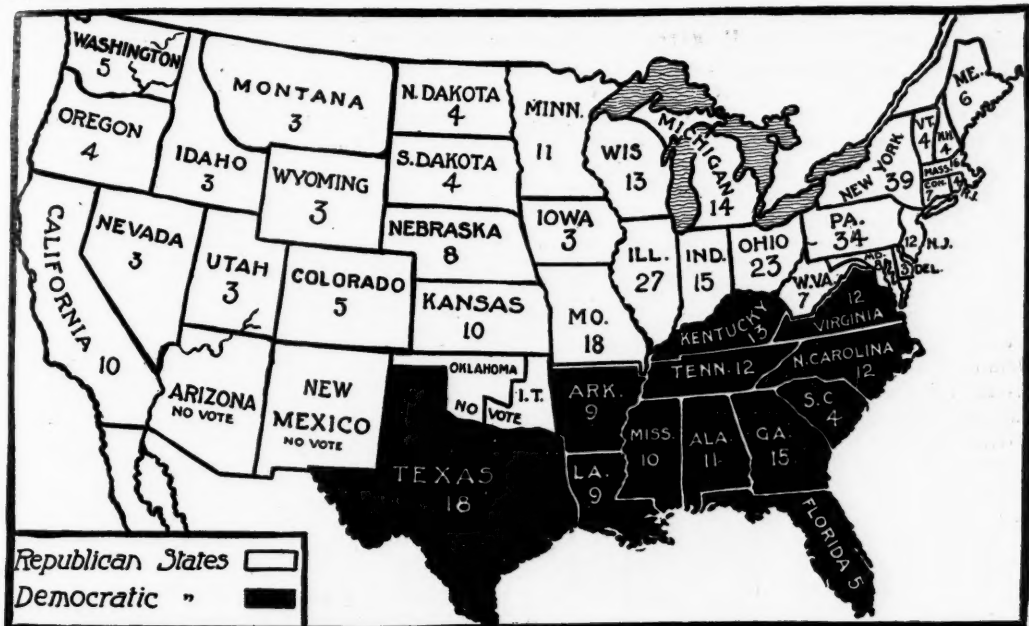
WHITE HOUSE, IN WASHINGTON.

I am deeply sensible of the honor done me by the American people in thus expressing their confidence in what I have done and have tried to do. I appreciate to the full the solemn responsibility this confidence imposes upon me, and I shall do all that in my power lies not to forfeit it. On the Fourth of March next I shall have served three and one-half years, and this three and one-half years constitutes my first term. The wise custom which limits the President to two terms regards the substance and not the form. Under no circumstances will I be a candidate for or accept another nomination.

He did not even wait until Wednesday, but gave this statement to the press on Tuesday evening, so that it appeared Wednesday morning in the newspapers which were filled with the news of his unexampled success at the polls.

*An
Unpledged Ad-
ministration.*

This announcement has great significance when read in connection with the statements explicitly made both by the President and Mr. Cortelyou to the effect that there are no campaign pledges or promises of any kind to be redeemed. Perhaps at no time for three-quarters of a century has a President been elected with such absolute free-



THIS MAP SHOWS THE GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISION OF THE COUNTRY BETWEEN ROOSEVELT AND PARKER.
(Figures mean number of electoral votes.)

dom from any sort of personal or party obligation that could affect the making of appointments or the President's utterances or actions in respect to any public measure. It had already been practically decided and publicly announced that Mr. Cortelyou would in due time be made Postmaster-General, and his return to the cabinet will bear no relation at all to the services rendered by him as manager of the campaign. It is needless to go into particulars regarding the pledges and promises that campaign managers have made in former contests. This year, certainly, none was made on behalf of President Roosevelt. His decision under no circumstances to be a candidate again, served notice upon all men and all interests that no thought of a political future could enter into his public actions during the four years and four months that would intervene between election day and his retirement on March 4, 1909.

Some Details of the Election.
The Roosevelt electors carried all the States that had been regarded as probably Republican, all of those that had been put in the doubtful list, and also took from the column of "sure" Democratic States Missouri, and in part Maryland. At first it was conceded that Maryland had gone Republican; but later it was found that the

electoral vote might be divided, and that it would be necessary to await the official count. If Maryland's eight votes should be equally divided, there would be 339 electoral votes for Roosevelt and 137 for Parker. Our diagram shows to the eye at once the striking fact that the Parker electoral votes are all massed in the Southern States. New York, the home State of both Presidential candidates, gave Roosevelt a plurality of about 176,000. West Virginia and Indiana, the home States of the Vice-Presidential candidates,—both of which had been generally regarded as doubtful States but confidently claimed by the Democrats,—gave decisive Republican pluralities. That of Indiana is reported to be well above 90,000, and that of West Virginia about 25,000. Wisconsin, to which the Democrats also laid claim on account of local conditions, gave about 75,000 plurality for Roosevelt. Connecticut and New Jersey, which were in the doubtful column, gave Republican pluralities, respectively, of nearly 40,000 and nearly 75,000.

The Pluralities North and South.
Illinois, far from giving its electoral vote as the Parker management predicted, rolled up a plurality of almost 300,000 for the Roosevelt electors. Pennsylvania's plurality was a little short of 500,000.

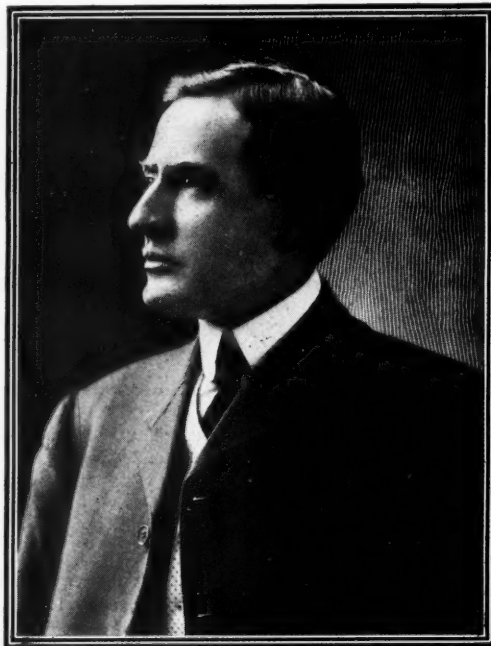
Ohio's, in round figures, was 250,000. Iowa came fifth with about 165,000, being only a little behind New York. Michigan, Minnesota, Kansas, and California all gave pluralities well above the 100,000 mark. Political conditions in the Southern States are such that a full vote is seldom polled; so that the pluralities do not signify so much. This is not wholly true of Texas, however, which is reported as having given Parker a plurality of about 190,000. Kentucky, while in recent years firmly Democratic, has a vigorous Republican organization, and the Parker plurality was 14,000. In Virginia it was 25,000, in Louisiana about 35,000, and in Florida about 20,000. In North Carolina, South Carolina, Mississippi, and Georgia it was reported after election that the Parker pluralities were in each case not far from 50,000.

*Democratic
Governors
in Roosevelt
States.*

The most surprising thing in the election statistics, and one regarded as upon the whole more significant than almost anything else, was the election of Democratic governors in several States that gave large Roosevelt majorities, and the divergence in several other States between the vote on the national ticket and that for State and local candidates. This is to be taken as proving in another way the independent mind that the voters carried into their political action this year, and also the mastery they have finally achieved over the intricacies of the Australian ballot system as now used in most of our States. Thus, no one would have guessed that a Roosevelt plurality of 125,000 in Minnesota might not suffice to pull almost any sort of Republican candidate for the governorship safely through. Yet Mr. Johnson, the Democratic candidate, was elected over Mr. Dunn, his opponent, by a plurality of about 10,000. It was well known that there had been a long and determined contest between two rival candidates, Messrs. Collins

and Dunn, in the Republican primaries; but the country had not understood that Mr. Dunn, the nominee, was in serious danger of defeat at the polls. Still more attention has been paid to the surprising results in Massachusetts, where Roosevelt electors had a plurality of 86,000, while the Democratic candidate for governor, Mr. William L. Douglas, defeated Governor Bates by about 36,000.

In Massachusetts, as in Minnesota, the other Republican candidates on the State ticket were elected. Again, in Missouri, which the Republican National Committee had no hope of carrying, the voters gave Mr. Roosevelt a plurality of nearly 30,000, while, on the other hand, Mr. Folk, the Democratic candidate for governor, was elected by a plurality as large or even larger. All the other Republican candidates on the Missouri State ticket were elected, and the new legislature will have a Republican majority, with the consequence that Missouri's veteran Senator, Mr. Cockrell, will be superseded at Washington by a Republican. The result in Colorado was

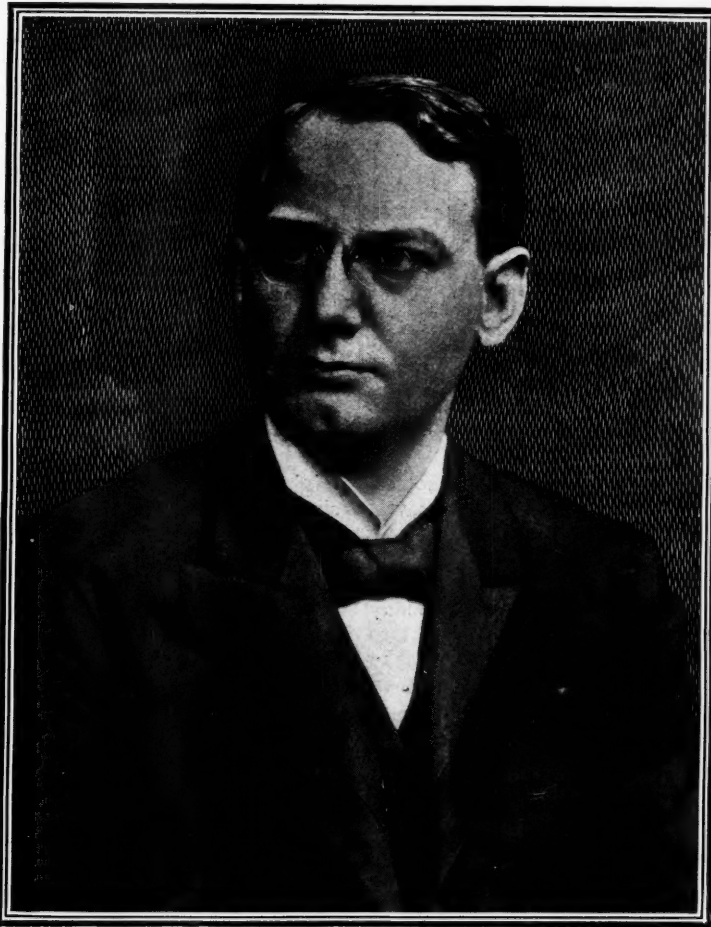


HON. JOHN A. JOHNSON.
(Democratic governor-elect of Minnesota.)

not a surprise, since it had been predicted by well-informed observers that while President Roosevelt would carry the State, Governor Peabody would probably fail of reelection. The labor vote was against him, and his opponent, ex-Governor Adams, was victorious. In Montana, also, there was a general Republican victory, accompanied by the election of Toole, the Democratic candidate for governor. In each of five States, therefore, which gave decisive pluralities for Roosevelt, the people chose to select a Democrat for the highest executive office of the commonwealth.

*Other
Instances
of Divergence.*

Rhode Island just missed doing the same thing, since it gave Roosevelt a plurality of about 16,000, while Governor Garvin, the Democratic candidate for reelection was defeated by less than 600 votes.



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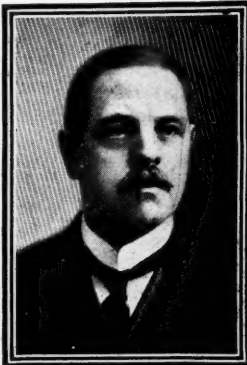
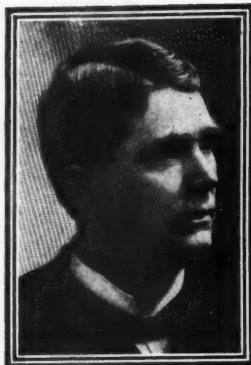
HON. JOSEPH W. FOLK.
(Democratic governor-elect of Missouri.)

This divergence between the Presidential and the gubernatorial voting was exhibited all the way from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Thus, in the State of Washington, where Roosevelt's plurality was about 66,000, ex-Senator Turner was the Democratic candidate for governor, and he was defeated by only 15,000. It had been commonly predicted that the Democrats would elect their State ticket in New York. On the very eve of the election, with the betting odds about 5 to 1 in favor of Roosevelt's carrying the State, they were 2 to 1 in favor of the election of Herriek as governor over Higgins. It turned out, indeed, that Roosevelt ran almost 100,000 ahead of the candidate for governor; nevertheless, Mr. Higgins was elected by a majority of nearly 80,000. A number of other illustrations might

be drawn from the voting in States, or in particular cities or localities, to show how extensive was the breaking away from party lines.

*The Pendulum
Might Swing
Back.*

It is therefore a great mistake to assume that the Republican party is of necessity intrenched in power for a long period to come. The voters who elected Democratic governors in Minnesota and Massachusetts this year might easily elect Democratic Congressmen two years hence, or a Democratic President four years hence, if conditions should arise to convince them of the desirability of changing the party balance in the House or the political character of the next administration. This enhanced mobility in the voting mass ought to yield a new zest to politics. It helps to break



J. Frank Hanly, Indiana.

Charles S. Deneen, Illinois.

Francis W. Higgins, N. Y.

George H. Utter, R. I.

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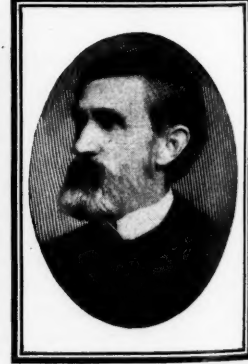
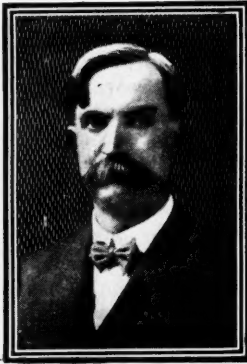
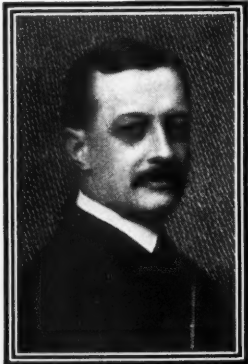
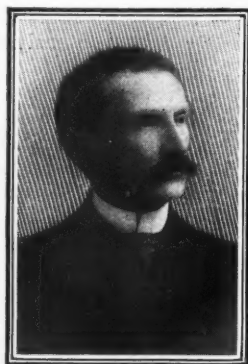
THE REPUBLICAN GOVERNORS-ELECT OF FOUR STRONGLY CONTESTED STATES.

down the tyranny of mere machines and bosses. It opens wider the field in which Mr. Roosevelt himself has fought his way to the top.

*Mr. Folk as
an Example.*

From this point of view, Mr. Folk's success, quite apart from what he may be able to do for Missouri, ought to encourage every young man who aspires to make his way by courage, character, and talent in political life. Mr. Folk won his nomination at the hands of the Democrats of Missouri against the desperate efforts of the controlling machine of his party. He has within a few months occupied a series of paradoxical situations. Seeking the nomination for governor as the determined enemy of the ring, he was in the end accepted by the ring, but was obliged to run on the ticket with men whose names he himself had publicly listed with those of the boodlers and corruptionists. He was obliged, thereupon, to take the stump and work for a Democratic success that

might have meant his own political undoing, since the election of the full State ticket and a Democratic legislature would probably have tied him hand and foot in his proposals for particular legislative and administrative reforms. His canvass was pushed vigorously throughout the State on the plea made constantly by his supporters, if not by himself, that President Roosevelt desired his election. Yet, meanwhile, the Parker managers were basing their serene confidence of success in Missouri upon the certainty that Mr. Folk would pull through with him the Parker electoral ticket. Finally, to complete the series of paradoxes, Mr. Folk undoubtedly owed his victory to Republican votes; and the ablest and most vigorous of all the efforts that brought the Missouri Republicans into the field and carried the day for President Roosevelt were the efforts of Mr. Folk's honest and able opponent, Cyrus P. Walbridge, Republican candidate for governor, backed by Mr. Niedringhaus, the chairman of



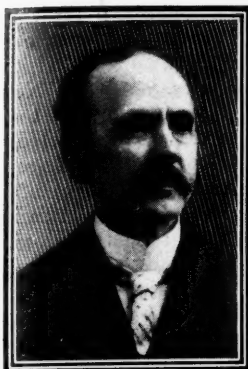
Edward C. Stokes, N. J.

Henry Roberts, Conn.

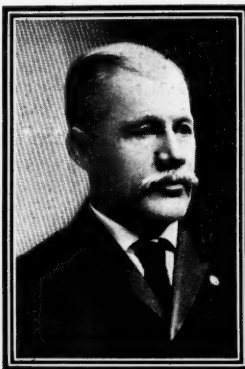
Frederick M. Warner, Mich.

W. M. O. Dawson, W. Va.

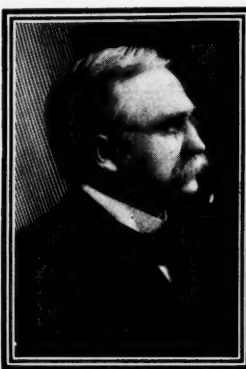
FOUR MORE REPUBLICAN GOVERNORS-ELECT.



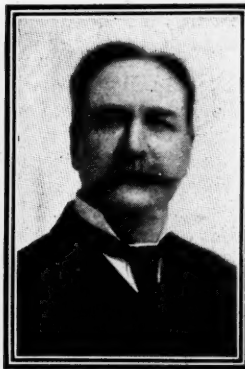
John C. Cutler, Utah.



John H. Mickey, Nebraska.



Alva Adams, Colorado.



Joseph K. Toole, Montana.

TWO WESTERN REPUBLICAN GOVERNORS-ELECT.

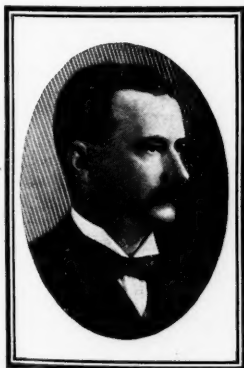
TWO WESTERN DEMOCRATIC GOVERNORS-ELECT.

the Republican State Committee. Although Mr. Walbridge was himself defeated through conditions that gave Mr. Folk so large a non-partisan vote in St. Louis, he succeeded in securing the election of the rest of the Republican State ticket and of a majority in the legislature,—his efforts being united with President Roosevelt's personal popularity. And it is to this general Republican success alone that Mr. Folk will owe his best opportunities for giving the State a reform administration. Already the Democrats are listing him for Presidential honors in 1908.

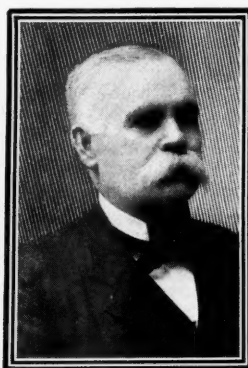
*The Wisconsin
and Minnesota
Victors.*

Governor La Follette's victory in Wisconsin was more sweeping than outsiders had been led to expect. President Roosevelt's plurality was about 75,000, and Governor La Follette's was perhaps 60,000. (It may be as well to remark that nearly all the figures here cited are tentative, and that after official returns are available we

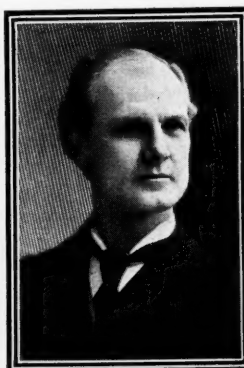
shall print in the REVIEW a corrected table for purposes of reference.) The Republican Stalwart faction in Wisconsin kept Mr. Scofield in the field as a candidate for governor, but did not vote for him. They seem to have gone over practically in a body to the support of Mr. Peck, the Democratic candidate. A great mass of Bryan Democrats, on the other hand, as it would seem, voted for Governor La Follette. Thus, parties are topsy-turvy in Wisconsin, and it will take some little time to bring them into normal relations again. Mr. Johnson's victory over Mr. Dunn in Minnesota was also upon absolutely local issues. It is said that he did not once mention Judge Parker's name during the weeks of his winning canvass for Republican votes. The Northern Securities question played its part, and there were other State and personal issues which bore no relation to national party lines of cleavage. Both candidates were editors of country newspapers.



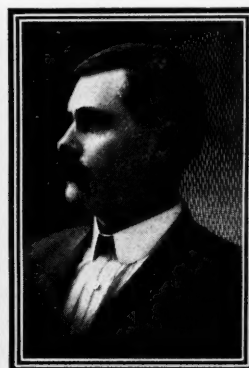
Duncan C. Heyward, S. C.



S. W. T. Lanham, Texas.



James B. Frazier, Tenn.



Napoleon B. Broward, Fla.

FOUR SOUTHERN DEMOCRATIC GOVERNORS-ELECT (THE FIRST THREE FOR SECOND TERMS).

*Talk of
Tariff Reform.*

In Massachusetts, Governor Bates had alienated a considerable part of the labor vote by certain public acts, while Mr. Douglas, who is a large employer of labor, was fortunate enough for the time being to ride upon the crest of a remarkable wave of popularity. It is true that his arguments for reciprocity with Canada may have affected some votes, and it would be important to know to what extent this sentiment for reciprocity is deliberate and is likely to grow. There are indeed many signs that various phases of the tariff question will during the coming year be much discussed in the newspapers and be brought to the attention of Congress. The Republicans have a right to infer from their success at the polls that the country desires no drastic tariff legislation and expects the maintenance, for the present, of a protectionist policy. But there is sure to be a growing opinion in favor of an early readjustment of some of the leading schedules of the Dingley tariff act, which is now in force. There must also be a careful consideration of the reciprocity question and a study of the conditions that affect American markets, as well as of those that concern the control of the market at home. Whatever President Roosevelt may think best to recommend to Congress, it would seem as if he could hardly go amiss in utilizing the excellently equipped statistical bureaus at Washington for a fresh study of the relative home and foreign cost of production of staple manufactured articles and an impartial study of various other economic questions. This would provide Congress with certain statistical facts and scientific conclusions that would aid in showing to what extent particular parts of the tariff could be readjusted without doing away with an amount of protection required to meet the higher labor cost in America and preserve the superior standard of living that prevails among American workmen. Colonel Wright is at home in such work.

*The Minor
Parties.*

Four years ago, the situation was such as to keep the small parties at low ebb. The Populists principally supported Mr. Bryan, the Socialists cut a very small figure, and the Prohibitionists were not an appreciable factor. It was inevitable this year that Mr. Watson's candidacy should draw a great many voters who had once been affiliated with Populism. In Mr. Bryan's home State of Nebraska, for example, it is a noteworthy fact that Mr. Watson polled more votes than Judge Parker. Mr. Watson, moreover, received a strong complimentary vote in his own State of Georgia; and when the full returns are in it will

be found that his aggregate popular vote is large enough to have been of great consequence if there had been anything like an even division between the two great parties. Thus, in New York, where the Watson vote amounted to a good many thousands, and was undoubtedly drawn from the Democratic rather than from the Republican camp, it might, in case of a close situation, have turned the national scale. There has been much comment on the growth of the Socialistic vote. Mr. Debs, as the candidate, made marked gains over the vote cast for him in 1900; but it would be a mistake to draw inferences from such comparative statistics, because both great parties were this year regarded by men of Socialistic leaning as under full control of the capitalists and plutocrats, so that the growth of the Socialist vote was to have been expected. There is nothing at all in the general conditions prevailing in the United States to give prospects of large growth of any one of the minor parties. What is more likely is that one of the two great parties will henceforth become more radical in its attitude toward economic and social questions. Already the followers of Mr. Bryan, Mr. Hearst, and other of the so-called radical leaders of the Democratic party are busily discussing their plans for reorganizing the Jeffersonian Democracy upon what may be called a Populistic basis. In any case, the Democratic party remains a tremendous and vital organization, with quite as good prospects for the future as it had six months ago,—probably, indeed, better prospects.

*Affairs at
Panama.*

Secretary Taft sailed for Panama on November 21, with the expectation of spending about a week there. His mission was that of a friendly adjustment of certain questions that must in any case have arisen regarding the precise relations of our government of the canal zone to the authority and government of the republic of Panama. Our acquisition of the canal right of way, and our relations to Colombia on the one hand and the new republic on the other, were made topics of the most exhaustive scrutiny and discussion during the campaign. It is generally conceded that the verdict at the polls carries with it a complete and final ratification of everything done by Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Hay with reference to that subject. All reports relating to the practical work of canal construction at Panama are favorable in a high degree. The first change in the make-up of the Canal Commission comes with the retirement of Mr. Hecker, of Detroit, Mich., on the ground that the Panama climate does not agree with his health.

A
Revolution
Averted.

The revolutionary habit in Latin-American regions, particularly in the Central American and Isthmian strip, is a hard one to break off. Happily, under the treaty arrangements now existing between the Panama Republic and the United States, our government has the unqualified right to maintain order and keep the peace on the Isthmus. That right was exercised in the middle of November, when there would probably have been an attempt on the part of the diminutive military establishment of Panama to make a *coup d'état* and overthrow the government of President Manuel Amador but for the energy of Minister Barrett and the presence of United States marines. There is nothing fundamentally serious in the situation on the Isthmus, and no reason at all to believe that the course of affairs will run otherwise than smoothly and prosperously. But it is already plain to those who care to perceive the truth that the enhanced authority of the United States at that point is going to prove of great advantage for the tranquillity of Central America and the northern parts of South America, and for the development of business interests in those regions.

Mr. Higgins
and the New
York Canals.

Undoubtedly it will be President Roosevelt's ambition to see how rapidly the canal work can proceed in the period of his administration, as it will also be his determination to see that there shall be no misuse of money and no scandal of any kind in the carrying on of this enterprise. Governor Higgins will feel a like sense of responsibility in beginning the most expensive public undertaking that any one of the sisterhood of our American commonwealths has ever attempted. It will be remembered that the enlargement of the canal system which connects the Great Lakes with the Hudson River is to be entered upon at once, and that more than a hundred million dollars will be available for the work as rapidly as the money can be expended. One of the chief arguments used against the enlargement of the canal was the danger that it would become an extravagant and scandalous political job. The one great opportunity that lies before Governor Higgins is to bring his practical business training to bear upon the initiation of this work. He ought to push it with such vigor and with such zeal for efficiency and economy that the people of the State would find it necessary to give him another term as governor, in order that he might carry it on toward completion. The mixing up of politics and public works has long been customary in the State of New York; but the fashion is changing rapidly.



THE STATUE OF FREDERICK THE GREAT, UNVEILED AT WASHINGTON, NOVEMBER 19.

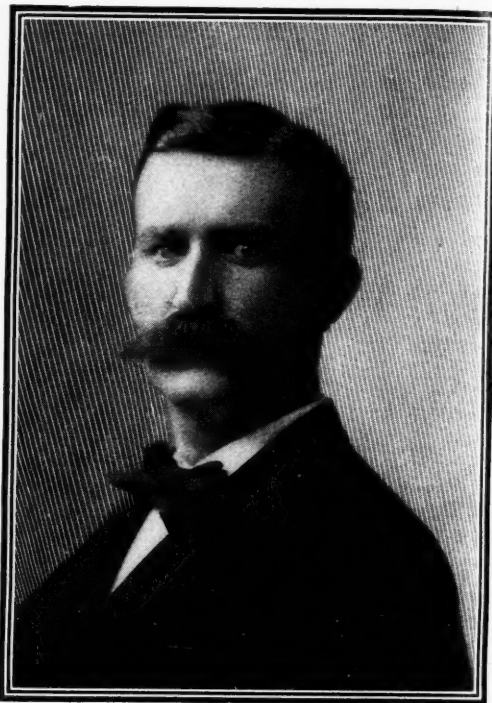
A Busy
Month for
Mr. Roosevelt.

The President made a quick trip to Oyster Bay to cast his ballot on November 8; but otherwise the campaign and the election did not much interrupt his steady application to the duties of his office. Almost immediately after election, he was at work upon his annual message. He had decided in October that it would be impossible for him to visit the exposition at St. Louis; but this decision was reconsidered, and it was announced that he would depart on the night of the 24th of November for a day or two at the fair, making no stops at other places either going or coming. During the second week of November, his official hospitalities were extended to distinguished Germans who came to participate in the unveiling of the statue of Frederick the Great that the German Emperor had presented to this

country. The statue was unveiled on November 19, and the German deputation was headed by Leut.-Gen. Alfred von Löwenfeld and Major Count von Schmettow. In the same week, the President and official Washington also showed due attention to a distinguished Japanese, Prince Fushimi, who is visiting this country with his suite, and who is a close relative of the Mikado. With the opening of Congress, on the 5th of December, the State Department will have arbitration treaties ready to present for the Senate's ratification, and there will be reports from important commissions ready for the enlightenment of Congress. One of these is the report of the joint Congressional commission on the merchant marine. The accomplished secretary of this commission, Mr. Winthrop L. Marvin, explains to our readers in the present number of the Review the nature and method of this inquiry. As to the arbitration treaties, our readers are referred to Mr. Walter Wellman's article, also in this issue, on "The United States and the World's Peace." Professor Jenks has returned from China, and has completed his report upon the very important question of the reform of China's monetary system, with a view to establishing a fixed rate of exchange with the gold-using countries. It will be remembered that Mr. Hugh H. Hanna, of Indiana, and Mr. Charles A. Conant, of New York, were colleagues of Professor Jenks on this monetary commission. It is said that the thorough investigation of the so-called beef trust at the hands of the Department of Commerce is also practically completed. Mr. Ware has resigned as pension commissioner, and the President has had a large number of appointments to consider.

So much for some of the things that have made President Roosevelt's November a busy one. His defeated rival for Presidential honors, meanwhile, has accepted the result with calmness, and has lost no time at all in adjusting himself to the situation. Private life has no terrors for our typical and well-equipped Americans. It is, indeed, always interesting to foreigners to see the way in which we in this country from time to time call men from private walks of life to conspicuous public places, and, on the other hand, send back to their business or professional work men who are at the very height of brilliant public careers. Thus, Mr. Roosevelt, when elected to the Vice-Presidency four year ago, thought it probable that after next March he would be retired from public office, and was planning quietly to resume his early studies of the law, with a view to practising that profession. Judge Parker (whose

*Judge Parker
at Work Again.*



MR. WILLIAM F. SHEEHAN, WITH WHOM JUDGE PARKER IS SAID TO BE ASSOCIATED IN LAW PRACTICE.

successor as chief judge of the Court of Appeals, Judge Cullen, was elected on November 8) prepared at once to enter upon the practice of law in New York City. His offices were selected and occupied within a week after election day. In addition to the various private retainers he had presumably received already, he was on November 17 accorded by some of the New York judges certain appointments as commissioner in condemnation proceedings. While it is denied that he has formed a partnership with Mr. William F. Sheehan, his new office-room is in connection with the suite occupied by the law firm of which that gentleman is the head. It will be remembered that Mr. Sheehan, at the St. Louis convention, was Judge Parker's personal spokesman, and that throughout the campaign he was the most authoritative member of the Democratic campaign committee. Mr. Sheehan is a corporation lawyer, being counsel for street-railway companies and other important interests. Judge Parker will at once take a prominent place at the New York bar, where so many men of note and mark, like ex-Secretary Root, ex-Secretary Carlisle, and ex-Governor Black, are to be found.

Educational Occasions.

In the field of higher education, the past two months have been marked by a series of unusually important events. In the last week of October, there were commemorations which greatly interested the alumni of two of the older Eastern colleges. The presence of the Earl of Dartmouth at the laying of the corner-stone of Dartmouth Hall, which perpetuates the name of his great-great-grandfather, gave special distinction to the ceremonies at New Hampshire's famous college, the *alma mater* of Daniel Webster and of many other eminent Americans. A few days later occurred the celebration of the one-hundred-and-fiftieth anniversary of the founding of King's, now Columbia, College in New York City. Both these occasions brought together a throng of university and college officers, and greatly stimulated the interest of the alumni in their respective institutions. It happened also that late in October and early in November a number of college and university presidents were inaugurated,—Dr. Flavel S. Luther as president of Trinity College, at Hartford, Conn.; Dr. William E. Huntington as president of Boston University, and Dr. Charles W. Dabney as president of the University of Cincinnati. Dr. Dabney's installation at Cincinnati was especially significant, marking, as it did, the accession of a Southern man, whose reputation as an educator has been won in the South, to the administration of a Northern institution. The University of Cincinnati, like the College of the City of New York, is under municipal control. At the inauguration exercises, as at the Columbia celebration in New York, the importance of the modern city in its relation to the higher education was strongly emphasized. A novel and interesting experiment was made last month in the visit of a delegation from the University of Georgia to the University of Wisconsin. This delegation included Governor Terrell, Chancellor Hill, ex-Governor McDaniel, Mr. Clark Howell, of the *Atlanta Constitution*, and other representative Georgians. This visit was made to a typical Northern State university for the purpose of advancing the interests of State university education in the South.

The Elections in Canada.

As had been generally foreseen, the Canadian general elections, held on November 3, resulted in a substantial victory for the Liberal party throughout the Dominion. The present premier, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, will have a majority of between 60 and 70 in the House of Commons, which is composed of 214 members. At the elections in Newfoundland, Premier Bond's government

was sustained by a large majority. The island thus expressed disapproval of proposals of union with Canada and a desire for closer trade relations with the United States. It is hoped that the Hay-Bond reciprocity treaty, which had been pigeonholed for several months in the Senate committee, at Washington, will receive consideration in the new Congress. This British-American colony, however, still finds her greatest trial in the vexed question of the "French Shore." Mr. Elihu Root has recently returned from a visit to Newfoundland with the feeling that the Anglo-French agreement as to the fishing rights in these waters has not been successful in doing away with the friction between French and Canadian fishermen. And this impression is borne out by the newspaper dispatches. The general question of reciprocity between Canada and the United States is not, apparently, of such pressing general interest in the Dominion at present, where it is felt that the next overtures ought to come from the people of the United States. The feeling in New England, however, in favor of reciprocity with our northern neighbor has now manifested itself as a question of party politics. Perhaps the liveliest political question of a commercial nature in Canada at present is the attitude of the Dominion toward Mr. Chamberlain's preferential tariff with England. The fact that the Manufacturers' Associations of the Dominion will meet in London, England, next year, directly under the ægis of Mr. Chamberlain, makes it more than likely that a special commission will be appointed from the Dominion to draw up a tariff scheme which would be acceptable to Canadian commercial interests. The general political and economic situation in the Dominion was graphically described in three articles in this REVIEW last month.

The Baltic Fleet's Blunder.

How near the Russo-Japanese war has come to involving all Europe was forcibly illustrated in the latter part of October by the blunder of the Russian Baltic fleet in firing on English fishing vessels in the North Sea. Vice-Admiral Rojestvensky, who, despite the reports that he had been superseded, retained command of Russia's second Pacific squadron, generally known as the Baltic fleet, set sail from Kronstadt, on his way to the far East, early in October, and passed through Danish waters along the regular channel, arriving in the North Sea on October 20. Before the fleet had started, the officers and men had been worked up to a pitch of almost hysteric nervousness by stories of the cunning, daring, and treachery of the Japanese. The personnel of the fleet had never been rated very high,



VICE-ADMIRAL ROJESTVENSKY.
(In command of Russia's Baltic fleet.)

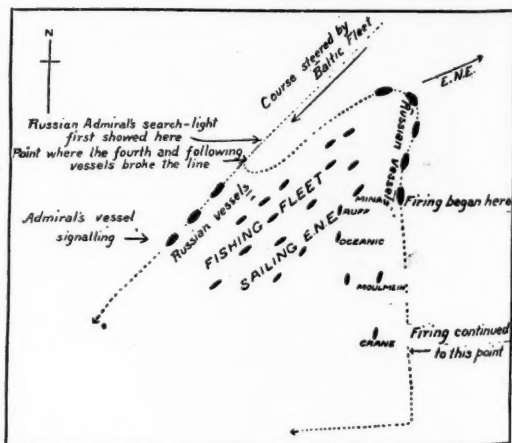
since most of Russia's trained seamen were already in Chinese waters. The most extraordinary precautions had been taken to guard the fleet, while on its way, from any possible attack by Japanese torpedo boats.

*Attack
on British
Fishermen.*

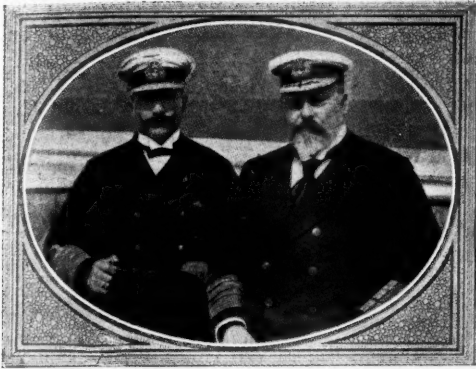
For some unexplained reason, when off the Dogger Bank, the fishing-grounds of the North Sea, the Russian admiral had left the regular channel and changed his course, making a détour to the southwest. On the Bank was a large fleet of English fishing vessels from Hull, mostly steam trawlers, engaged in fishing. Without warning, on the night of Friday, October 21, the Russians opened fire upon the boats, with shot and shell, sinking one of them, killing two of the fishermen, and wounding others. The entire fleet, about forty in all, were steaming in line through the trawlers, and the first vessels had passed, after examining the fishing craft with their searchlights, when, without any warning, one of the warships fired six or more shells in rapid succession, the other ships joining in the bombardment, which continued for half an hour. The fisher *Crane* was sunk, and the *Gull* badly injured. The skipper and a deckhand on the

former were the men killed. The facts of the attack were not known until the Sunday morning following, when the fishing fleet, bearing the bodies of the men who had been killed, reached Hull. After the attack, the Russian squadron had continued on its course at high speed, and passed through the Strait of Dover without making any inquiry as to the damage done or attempting to rescue the men from the boats. A section of the fleet halted at Cherbourg, France, and the rest, under the commanding admiral, continued its course to Vigo, the Spanish Atlantic port.

So much for the undisputed facts. The fishermen declared that although the night was wet and drizzly and it was impossible to see at a great distance, the Russian ships passed so close to the trawlers that the sailors on the former could not help seeing the fishermen cleaning the fish, some of the latter holding out fish in both hands to the warships as they went by. The trawlers, which in no way resemble war craft, and which were in established fishing waters, in the fishing season, burned the international signal lights for fishermen, and, after the first few shots, gave evidences of their distress and innocent character. It was but a few hours after news had reached Hull that all England was afire with indignation and warlike feeling. The action of the Russian admiral in not stopping to make amends for his blunder and rescue the fishing vessels in distress was especially condemned. Public demonstrations in Hull and in London, and the warlike tone of the British press, aroused the country in



PLAN SHOWING HOW PART OF THE RUSSIAN BALTIC SQUADRON ALTERED ITS COURSE AND CIRCUMNAVIGATED THE FISHING FLEET SOUTHEAST OF THE DOGGER BANK.



From a photograph taken during the King's visit to Kiel.

TWO ROYAL WORKERS FOR PEACE.

(King Edward and Kaiser Wilhelm as admirals.)

a few hours to a pitch of excitement not known since the Boer war. This feeling was not to any great extent allayed by the Czar's personal telegram of regret and grief to King Edward and the Russian Government's voluntary offer to make full reparation in the event of the Russian squadron being culpably responsible for the unfortunate occurrence.

*Warlike
Feeling
in England.*

Diplomatic exchanges were at once made between the British and Russian governments through Lord Lansdowne and Count Benckendorff, the Russian ambassador in London, and the Russian foreign minister, Count Lamsdorf, and the British ambassador, Sir Charles Hardinge, in St. Petersburg. Meanwhile, the Russian admiral had not been heard from, and his report was awaited in both countries with the greatest anxiety. There had been talk of an ultimatum, and the "outrage" was generally regarded in England as an act of war. The attack had taken place on the anniversary of the battle of Trafalgar, and, coming as it did on the heels of the Russian captures of the British vessels *Calchas*, *Allanton*, and *Malacca*, and the sinking of the *Knight Commander*, the cumulative effect was such that there was imminent danger of the spark of war being fired between the British and the Russian fleets. The British Channel and Mediterranean fleets had been mobilized, and Lord Charles Beresford, admiral in command of the former, had so disposed his forces as to be ready to intercept the Russian vessels should they attempt to pass through the Straits of Gibraltar. In England, they were calling Admiral Rojestvensky's ships the "mad dog" fleet, and a number of London journals were clamoring for united British and American action in "shepherding" the Russians to their

destination,—that is, escorting them with an armed force, so that there might be no further danger to the peace and commerce of the world.

*The
Russian Ad-
miral's Story.*

After forty-eight hours of waiting, Admiral Rojestvensky's report was received by the Russian admiralty. The Russian admiral declared that at 1 o'clock on the morning of October 21 he had been attacked by two torpedo boats, supposed to be Japanese, which, appearing among the trawlers, between the two divisions of the squadron, seemed to discharge torpedoes. The Russians opened fire, and sank one of them. The officer in command of the section which fired on the fishing fleet declared that a cannon had been fired from an unknown vessel, that the trawlers failed to obey the Russian signals to disclose their nationality, and that one of the Russian vessels was hit by six shots, which wounded some of its crew and tore off the hand of a priest.



LATEST PORTRAIT OF QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

(This photograph of her majesty, to whom much credit is given for the peaceful solution of the Anglo-Russian difficulty, was taken in Denmark. It shows her with Princess Victoria and Princess Charles of Denmark.)

Admiral Rojestvensky expressed his surprise and regret that any British vessels had suffered. The Russian officers further declared that they had received positive information of the equipment of Japanese boats in Swedish and British ports, and declared it to be their belief that these boats were disguised as fishing vessels.

Indeed, they asserted that Japanese seamen and explosives were seen to have been taken on board of one of the trawlers before leaving Hull. The Russians were very nervous, and it seems that the Hull fishermen were not the only ones who were attacked during the Baltic fleet's course through the North Sea. The Swedish steamer *Aldebaran* had been chased and fired at by a Russian cruiser, as was also a Norwegian steamer and a Danish torpedo boat. The German fishing vessel *Sonntag* had also been fired upon, sustaining considerable injury, and the German Government had filed with the Russian Government a demand for reparation.

Did the Russians Fire on Themselves?

Admiral Rojestvensky's report had been received, not only with incredulity, but with ridicule, in England. His statement that he was attacked by Japanese torpedo boats was regarded as a fabrication, or as evidence of his utter incompetency, particularly in view of the fact that four days had elapsed before his report was transmitted to his government. At the Board of Trade inquiry into the North Sea incident the fishermen stoutly maintained that they were alone when the Russians fired; that they had seen no foreign vessels except the Russians. The Japanese authorities also announced that there was not at the time, and had not been during the war, any Japanese war vessels in European waters; certainly, none had been seen by reliable witnesses. In Russia, however, the press and people accepted Admiral Rojestvensky's report as a complete vindication of the conduct of the squadron. The shooting of the fishermen, according to this view, was simply a deplorable incident of a perfectly legitimate act of war. On the other hand, it had been reported that a Russian torpedo boat was missing when the fleet put in at Cherbourg. This, with the fact that one of the Russian ships had been hit and one of her men wounded, appeared to confirm the impression which had been gaining ground in European capitals, despite denials from St. Petersburg, that, either through misreading signals or because of extreme nervousness in the darkness and fog, the Russians had fired on their own ships.

An Agreement to Investigate.

All immediate danger of war between the two nations had been averted by the agreement to await an investigation of the facts in the case by a commission organized under the provisions of the Hague tribunal. Premier Balfour had been able to announce this at a meeting of the Conservative Associations, at Southampton, on October 28. Although the terms of English official protest

had not been made public, the demands were generally formulated in the press as being fourfold,—first, an apology; second, reparation for the victims (both these demands had already been voluntarily granted by the Russian Government); third, punishment of the officer to blame for the attack; and, fourth, a guarantee that British subjects and commerce should not suffer from a like attack. There had been a good deal of jingoistic writing in the press of both countries, the Russian journals openly claiming that England had been violating her neutrality in favor of Japan, and stoutly maintaining that, whereas apology and reparation would be willingly forthcoming, Russia could not listen to a demand made by a foreign power for the punishment of any of her officers.

Terms of the Agreement.

The points of agreement announced by Mr. Balfour were that the investigation of the facts of the case should be referred to an international commission of five,—one British, one Russian, one American, and one French naval officer, these four to choose a fifth; that the court should sit in Paris as soon as constituted, and that the Russian fleet should remain at Vigo (with the permission of the Spanish Government) until the Russian admiralty had named the officers who were to be detained for the investigation, and that both governments agreed to accept the findings of the commission. Russia appointed Admiral Kaznakoff to represent her on the commission of inquiry, and Great Britain Vice-Admiral Sir Lewis Beaumont, both men of eminence and ability. The French representative had not been named on November 20, nor had the American been chosen, although there had been reports that Admiral Dewey would be requested to serve. The Russian Government detailed four officers of those warships which had attacked the trawlers to be present as witnesses at the inquiry.

A Triumph of Peace.

The reference of the issues involved to a court of inquiry under the Hague convention was an impressive indication of the world's progress toward peace. The mixed court or commission of inquiry was possible under the provision of the famous Hague tribunal which provided for an international commission of inquiry "to act where differences arise from a difference of opinion on matters of fact." It was a triumph, because a terrible war between Great Britain and Russia would only have settled which was the stronger or better fleet. The Hague tribunal will come as near as human wisdom can to settling what is the truth.

*Governments
versus
Populace.*

The governments of both countries had acted with perfect propriety, courtesy, and coolness throughout. The prompt expression of regret, with promise of reparation, by the Czar, and the moderate though firm attitude of Prime Minister Balfour and Secretary Lansdowne, with the full support of King Edward, were fortunately permitted to prevail instead of the jingoism and belligerence of the populace and press of both countries. How near to war Great Britain and Russia were in the four days of the intensity of the incident may be inferred from the fact that the ships of Lord Beresford's Channel squadron had their decks cleared for action, and the London populace was clamoring that the "Czar's mad dog fleet" be stopped. It is true that Admiral Sir John Fisher, the first lord of the British admiralty, was declared to have seized upon the North Sea incident as the psychological moment to test the nerves as well as the efficiency of the British navy in a rapid mobilization with war in the air. The fact remains that the slightest indiscretion on the part of a Russian or British officer would have precipitated actual warfare.



GENERAL BARON KAULBARS.

(Who will command the Third Manchurian Army, under Kuropatkin.)

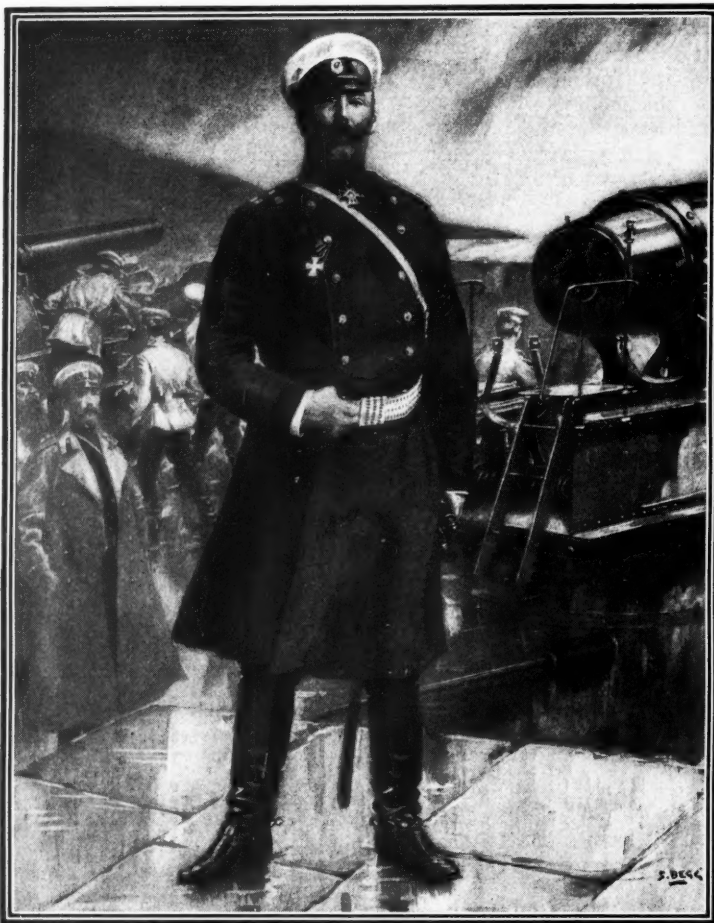


GENERAL LINEVITCH.

(Who will command the First Manchurian Army, under Kuropatkin.)

*Splendid
Services
of France.*

Too much credit cannot be given to the French foreign minister, M. Delcassé, for practically bringing about the satisfactory solution of what seemed so surely a *casus belli*. It is now no secret that France played an important part in the delicate negotiations which resulted in Russia and Great Britain accepting the inquiry proposition. As the ally of Russia and the friend of England, France's stake was almost as great as that of the parties actually concerned. Indeed, the very peace of the republic was involved, as war between Great Britain and Russia would have put the former into the camp of Japan and have necessitated France's fulfilling her obligations under the dual alliance. In the capacity of ally of one and friend of the other power, France was in a position to make her counsels of wisdom and moderation heard with equal weight in both London and St. Petersburg. M. Delcassé went earnestly to work as a friend of both countries, and when Admiral Rojestvensky's report raised a direct issue of fact the French statesman at once suggested an inquiry to establish the facts through an international commission, under the Hague convention. The acceptance of this propo-



From *Le Monde Illustré*.

GENERAL-ADJUTANT A. M. STOESEL, DEFENDER OF PORT ARTHUR.

(Who sacrificed a warship to send a message to the Czar.)

sition by both nations at variance has been a great triumph for international peace, and an equally great triumph for the enlightened diplomacy of the French Republic.

Before
Mukden.

After the series of battles on the Shakhe, or Sha, River (October 6-17), the armies of General Kuropatkin and Marshal Oyama remained at rest for several weeks, each desiring to recuperate its losses. An official report of the general staff at St. Petersburg gave the Russian loss in killed, wounded, and missing, between October 9 and 18, as 45,000 men. Of this number, Field Marshal Oyama estimated that 13,300 were killed. His own losses he reported at 15,800. It was said that two Russian regiments were entirely wiped

out, only three men remaining of one of them. The recall of Admiral Alexieff to St. Petersburg,—some reports say to be viceroy of the Caucasus; others, governor of Moscow,—had left General Kuropatkin in supreme command of the military and civil forces of Russia in the far East. The alignment of the Russian armies at the seat of war, according to announcements which were declared to be final, on November 20, provided for three armies,—the first to be under command of General Linevitch, who commanded the Russian contingent during the Boxer outbreak, and who had been in command at Vladivostok up to that time; the second, which has not yet been dispatched to the far East, to be in command of General Gripenberg, and the third to be under command of General Baron Kaulbars. A number of minor engagements between the two armies during the month ending November 20 had been reported. But at that date Kuropatkin and Oyama still faced each other within a few miles of Mukden, and neither one seemed willing to begin what might

be the long-expected decisive battle of the war. Meanwhile, the winter cold is upon the armies, and both are building permanent quarters. The Japanese strenuously deny the report that General Kuroki was killed early in October. This report would not be worth mentioning at all were it not for the persistence with which it has been repeated.

The first full and authorized report of the operations around Port Arthur was cabled to the American press, by way of Chefoo, on November 2. The Japanese censor with General Nogi permitted the publication of an almost complete narrative of the military operations from August 7 to November 1. The publication of this

*The Siege of
Port Arthur.*

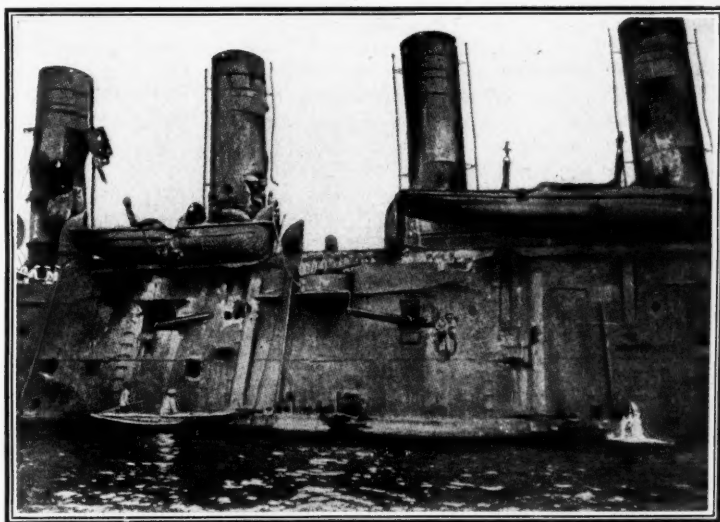
report was a great tribute to the patience, ingenuity, and honorable record of the American Associated Press. It monopolized the Pacific cable for fourteen hours in transmission, and gave a detailed description of the gradual approach of the Japanese investing force, after the battle of Nanshan Hill, up to the attacks of October 26 and 27. Without analyzing the report in detail, we may say that the first great task of the Japanese was the reduction of the outlying forts, extending in a semicircle fourteen miles long, from coast to coast, around Port Arthur, and four or five miles distant from the main fortress itself, which they had also to take by storm. The main points of the outer chain,—that is, the Orlung and the Keekwan forts, and the positions on the Taku and Shaku mountains (all strongly fortified),—were taken by the Japanese on the night of August 7, although the victors were not able to occupy them because of the fire of the inside forts. Step by step, the Russians desperately disputing their advance, the Japanese fought their way, with frightful losses, taking position after position by storm, until the Russian posts at Rihlung were captured on October 26, and the Japanese guns dominated the city and harbor. The fighting had been of the most sanguinary character, the Japanese repeatedly entering the native town of Port Arthur after dark, but being driven out again by daylight. For four months, assault followed assault. Many positions were taken and retaken four or five times. Deeds of heroism on both sides had been of daily occurrence, and the endurance of the garrison had almost surpassed the energy and heroism of the besiegers.

Great as had been the suffering in the beleaguered town, with disease, hunger, and death to contend against;—with a polluted water-supply, overcrowded hospitals, no anaesthetics, and ammunition so low that the men were forced to use wooden shells,—General Stoessel had maintained one of the remarkable defenses of history. With the aid of his devoted wife, the commander had been untiring in his effort to alleviate the suffer-

ings of his men. The general himself, suffering from a severe wound in the head, had been detained in the hospital, leaving the direction of the defense largely to General Smirnof. The desperate straits to which the defense had been reduced by the middle of November was seen from the blowing up of the destroyer *Rastoropny*, at Chefu, on November 16. This vessel, the speediest of the Port Arthur fleet, was sacrificed to the duty of conveying dispatches to the Czar. Eluding the blockading fleet, she carried reports to Chefu; then, in order to escape pursuing Japanese destroyers, she was blown up by her commander. Her report, as given out at St. Petersburg, had shown the spirit of the garrison to be much higher than was supposed, and had indicated their inflexible determination to hold out to the last man. The month also saw the loss of the *Yashima*, a battleship of Admiral Togo's fleet, and of the Russian cruiser *Gromobol*, at Vladivostok.

*Is Russia
Becoming
Liberal?*

Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky, the new Russian minister of the interior, has begun his administration under very favorable auspices. His accession has apparently brought to a head a Russian liberal movement of a constructive, moderate sort, not supported by the radicals or the revolutionists, but by the great body of liberal-minded Russians, who, while they have no sympathy with violence, reverence the Czar and detest the bureaucracy. The relaxation of the censorship over the newspapers of the empire, a privilege which has been



THE RUSSIAN CRUISER, "GROMOBOL," ASHORE AT VLADIVOSTOK, SHOWING MARKS OF JAPANESE SHELLS.



GENERAL PRINCE FUSHIMI.

(The prince, who has been visiting the United States, commanded the Japanese first division at Nanshan Hill.)

taken advantage of to the full; a more humane policy toward Finland; the abolition of punishment by administrative order, and promise of greater tolerance toward the Jews,—these, astonishing as it may seem, are actual accomplishments of the past few weeks in the empire, and largely, if not wholly, due to the influence of Prince Mirsky. True, he has had much to contend against. The entire bureaucracy has opposed him violently, and the powerful Procurator of the Holy Synod, Pobiedonostseff, had gone to the extent of warning the Czar that autocracy and orthodoxy would be in peril if the new régime were permitted to continue its liberalizing work. The Czar, however, appears to support his minister, and in the attitude toward the zemstvos, or provincial assemblies (the nearest approach in Russia to representative government), may be seen the influence of Prince Mirsky's new, broad, and liberalizing policy, the best feature of which is that it is divorced from any radical revolutionary propaganda.

Lord Lans-
downe on
Arbitration.

To realize the full significance of the agreement of Great Britain and Russia to refer the North Sea case to a commission of inquiry, Lord Lansdowne's speech on arbitration must not be forgotten. The British minister of foreign affairs, in an important speech at the annual dinner of the Lord

Mayor of London (November 10), in justifying his action in the North Sea dispute with Russia, drew a vivid picture of the horrors of the war in the far East, and declared it was his hope and belief that in the future there would be resort to "less clumsy and brutal methods of adjusting international differences." Arbitration, said Lord Lansdowne, has become the fashion. The tone of his speech was so emphatically pacific, and its expression of condemnation of the slaughter going on in Manchuria so decided, that the world in general took the utterance as a suggestion that the time for friendly intervention had come. It is true that, in the words of Count Cassini, Russia has announced that she will "pursue the war in the far East to the bitter end,—that is, until Russia has conquered." To conquer, however, in a war unpopular with both peasantry and aristocracy needs a Napoleonic military genius, which Russia does not appear to possess in her Kuropatkins, Alexieffs, and Rojestvenskys. It is certainly a notable sign of the times that a minister of the government possessing the most powerful navy in the world should openly declare in favor of international arbitration.

Elections
in Italy.

The Italian elections, which took place on the Sundays November 6 and 13, passed off more quietly than had been expected. There were no serious disturbances anywhere in the kingdom. The general result was a Conservative victory, with a loss of some thirty seats to the Liberals, or Extremists. The power to all the Extreme parties was greatly curtailed, and the result may force the Conservatives to abandon Premier Giolitti, who is a Liberal. The Conservatives owe their victory largely to the violence of the recent strike riots. Several months ago, a number of Italian prelates united in a petition to the Pope to rescind the rule (formulated by Pope Pius IX.) forbidding Catholics to take part in national elections. No relaxation of the rule had been announced, but a great number of Clerical votes had been cast, even priests and monks in their ecclesiastical robes depositing their ballots, and in Rome even attachés of the Vatican going to the polls to vote against Signor Ferri, the Socialist leader. There are three principal forces or ideas in Italy,—the monarchy, the Church, and socialism,—the latter being really republican. The monarchy and socialism are both opposed to the Church, avowedly, but in its present extremity the monarchy is almost forced to ask the aid of its clerical enemy against the new danger which threatens both,—the economic "peril" of socialism.

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

(From October 21 to November 20, 1904.)

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—AMERICAN.

October 25.—The Panama Canal Commission awards contracts for equipment.

October 26.—W. J. Bryan ends his ten days' campaign in Indiana.... Secretary Hay addresses a political meeting in New York City.

October 27.—A board of retired naval officers is appointed to investigate the United States steamboat inspection service.

October 28.—The board of registration at New Haven, Conn., refuses to register a Filipino student of Yale University on the ground that he is not a citizen of the United States.

October 31.—Ex-Judge Alton B. Parker, Democratic candidate for the Presidency, addresses a large gathering in New York City.

November 3.—Ex-Judge Parker speaks in four Connecticut cities.

November 4.—President Roosevelt makes a reply to Judge Parker's charges that money has been corruptly obtained from corporations by the Republican National Committee.

November 8.—Electors of President and Vice-President, Representatives in Congress, and many State legislatures and State and local officers are chosen in the United States.

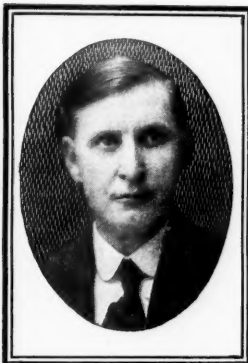
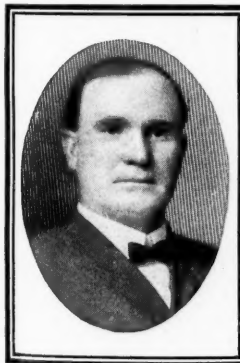
The following table shows the number of votes in the Electoral College and the approximate popular pluralities by States, as divided between the Republican and Democratic candidates for President. As these estimates of popular pluralities are made in advance of the complete official canvass, the figures are not to be accepted as final; but it is believed that they correspond very closely with the actual results of the balloting. In Maryland, one Republican Elector is chosen and seven Democratic, the pluralities being so small that they may be disregarded in the total.

ROOSEVELT.

	Electoral votes.	Estimated pluralities.
California.....	10	100,000
Colorado.....	5	15,000
Connecticut.....	7	40,000
Delaware.....	3	5,000
Idaho.....	3	8,000
Illinois.....	27	225,000
Indiana.....	15	93,601
Iowa.....	13	165,859
Kansas.....	10	30,000
Maine.....	6	35,000
Maryland.....	1
Massachusetts.....	16	86,279
Michigan.....	14	150,000
Minnesota.....	11	125,000
Missouri.....	18	28,271
Montana.....	3	10,000
Nebraska.....	8	75,000
Nevada.....	3	2,000
New Hampshire.....	4	20,000
New Jersey.....	12	60,000
New York.....	39	170,000
North Dakota.....	4	20,000
Ohio.....	23	250,947
Oregon.....	4	40,000
Pennsylvania.....	34	490,000
Rhode Island.....	4	15,974
South Dakota.....	4	30,000
Utah.....	3	8,000
Vermont.....	4	35,000
Washington.....	5	66,749
West Virginia.....	7	25,000
Wisconsin.....	13	60,000
Wyoming.....	3	7,000
Totals.....	336	2,492,680
Roosevelt's plurality.....	196	1,928,680

PARKER.

	Electoral votes.	Estimated pluralities.
Alabama.....	11	40,000
Arkansas.....	9	40,000
Florida.....	5	20,000
Georgia.....	13	40,000
Kentucky.....	13	14,000
Louisiana.....	9	40,000
Maryland.....	7
Mississippi.....	10	50,000
North Carolina.....	12	50,000
South Carolina.....	9	40,000
Tennessee.....	12	15,000
Texas.....	18	190,000
Virginia.....	12	25,000
Totals.....	140	564,000



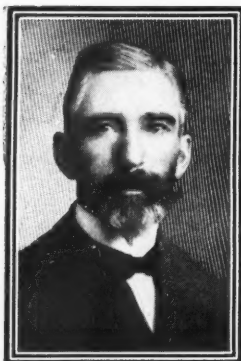
Frank R. Gooding, Idaho. Albert E. Mead, Washington.

TWO WESTERN REPUBLICAN GOVERNORS ELECTED IN 1904.

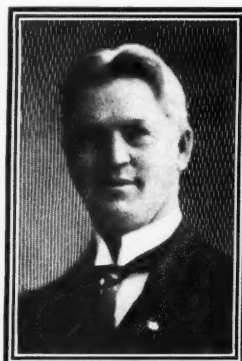
Elections to the Fifty-ninth Congress result as follows: 252 Republicans and 134 Democrats.

The following State governors are elected:

Colorado.....	Alva Adams, D.
Connecticut.....	Henry Roberts, R.
Delaware.....	Preston Lea, R.
Florida.....	Napoleon B. Broward, D.
Idaho.....	Frank R. Gooding, R.
Illinois.....	Charles S. Deneen, R.
Indiana.....	J. Frank Hanly, R.
Kansas.....	Edward W. Hoch, R.
Massachusetts.....	William L. Douglas, D.
Michigan.....	Fred. M. Warner, R.
Minnesota.....	John A. Johnson, D.
Missouri.....	Joseph W. Folk, D.
Montana.....	Joseph K. Toole, D.*
Nebraska.....	John H. Mickey, R.*
New Hampshire.....	John McLane, R.
New Jersey.....	Edward C. Stokes, R.
New York.....	Frank W. Higgins, R.
North Carolina.....	Robert B. Glenn, D.
North Dakota.....	E. Y. Searles, R.



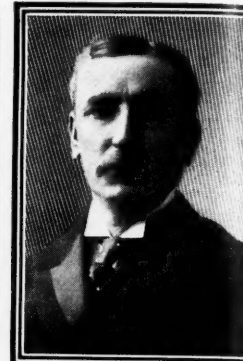
Bryant B. Brooks,
Wyoming.



E. Y. Searles,
North Dakota.



Preston Lea,
Delaware.



Copyright by J. E. Purdy.
John McLane,
New Hampshire.

FOUR NEWLY ELECTED REPUBLICAN GOVERNORS.

South Carolina.....	Duncan C. Heyward, D.*
South Dakota.....	Samuel H. Elrod, R.
Tennessee.....	James B. Frazier, D.*
Texas.....	Samuel W. T. Lanham, D.*
Utah.....	John C. Cutler, R.
Washington.....	Albert E. Mead, R.
West Virginia.....	William O. Dawson, R.
Wisconsin.....	Robert M. La Follette, R.*
Wyoming.....	Bryant B. Brooks, R.

* Re-elected.

November 9.—President Roosevelt announces his determination not to be a candidate for another term; Alton B. Parker issues a statement declaring that he will never again be a candidate for office.

November 11.—A call is issued by the Populist national committee for a meeting to be held in Chicago for the purpose of forming a new national party.

November 15.—President Roosevelt issues an order extending the civil service rules to cover places in the Isthmian Canal service.

November 16.—President Roosevelt dismisses United States Marshal Frank H. Richards, of the Nome District of Alaska, from office, and asks for the resignation of Judge Melville C. Brown, of the Juneau District, on charges of improper official conduct.

November 17.—Col. Frank J. Hecker resigns from the Panama Canal Commission because of ill health.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—FOREIGN.

October 21.—The French Chamber begins a debate on the dispute with the Vatican....In Portugal, the new ministry announces its policy to the Chamber.

October 22.—By a vote of 318 to 230 the French Chamber supports the Combes government against the Vatican.

October 26.—Premier von Korber reconstructs the Austrian cabinet.

October 27.—The British National Union of Conservative Associations meets at Southampton.

October 28.—The French Chamber debates the tactics employed in the war office regarding the promotion of officers.

October 29.—Tomas Arias, secretary of state of the republic of Panama, resigns office....The Spanish

Chamber of Deputies has a disorderly debate on proposals for the constitution of certain Deputies.

October 31.—In the Newfoundland elections, Premier Bond and his colleagues are successful.

November 3.—In a Canadian election, the Laurier government secured a majority of about two to one in the House of Commons.

November 9.—Cuban Nationalist Senators resume obstruction tactics.

November 11.—The municipality of Innsbruck discharges 700 Italian workmen hitherto employed on public works.

November 13.—Opposition to the compulsory vaccination law leads to fierce rioting in Rio de Janeiro.... Troops are called out to suppress rioting in Warsaw; ten persons are killed and thirty-one wounded....In the Italian election, the party of the Extreme Left loses about twenty seats.

November 16.—The Brazilian congress and the city of Rio de Janeiro are in a state of siege owing to rioting by students.

November 18.—General Huertas, the Panamanian commander-in-chief, and leader of the insurgent movement, resigns his office....The lower house of the Hungarian Parliament is prorogued, after scenes of disorder.

November 19.—Representatives of the Russian zemstvos meet secretly in St. Petersburg, the Czar having refused official sanction to the conference.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

October 21.—It is announced that Great Britain has positively refused a German request to be allowed to use Walfish Bay for the landing of troops and supplies....President Roosevelt approves the invitations to the powers to take part in the second peace conference at The Hague (see page 671).

October 22.—The Russian fleet in the North Sea shells British trawlers; two Hull fishermen are killed and twenty-nine wounded; one boat is sunk and others injured.

October 24.—The British Government makes urgent representations to the Russian Government on the sinking of the fishing boats in the North Sea.

October 25.—The Russian Czar sends through the

British ambassador a message to King Edward and the British Government of sincere regret for the loss of life in the North Sea.

October 27.—The British cabinet council is summoned for the consideration of the Russian question; Vice-Admiral Rojestvensky's report sets forth that two torpedo boats made an attack on his fleet in the North Sea, and that it was these that were fired on, and not the fishing vessels.

October 28.—Premier Balfour announces that the Russian Government had conceded, in a spirit of conciliation and justice, the demands of Great Britain on the North Sea fishing fleet question; it is agreed to submit the whole affair to an international commission at The Hague.

October 29.—It is officially announced that the president of the British Board of Trade appoints Sir Cyprian Bridge and Mr. B. Aspinall, K.C., to report on the recent occurrence in the North Sea on behalf of the British Government.

October 30.—The United States Government sends to the powers signatory to the Hague conference a preliminary note suggesting that another conference meet to further consider questions of international law which would tend to minimize the results of the war (see page 671).

November 1.—The treaty of arbitration between the United States and France is signed at Washington.

November 3.—The British cabinet considers details of the Anglo-Russian international commission.... President Roosevelt sends congratulations to President Amador on the first anniversary of the independence of Panama.

November 5.—It is announced that Russia has accepted the convention to appoint an international commission to meet at Paris and fix responsibility for the attack by Russian warships on British trawlers in the North Sea.

November 9.—Lord Lansdowne, the British foreign secretary, announces that President Roosevelt's invitation to a peace conference at The Hague will be accepted with reservation regarding the subjects to be treated.

November 11.—The United States demands from the

Turkish Government reparation for the attack on a caravan belonging to an American firm.

November 12.—The Anglo-French colonial treaty is ratified by the French Chamber of Deputies by a vote of 448 to 105.

November 15.—In the British Board of Trade inquiry



MR. ISRAEL ZANGWILL.

(Who is visiting this country in the interest of the Zionist movement.)

into the North Sea affair, the Russian Government is represented.

November 16.—A treaty of arbitration between Great Britain and Portugal is signed at Windsor Castle.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

October 22.—The admiralty council in St. Petersburg annuls the decision of the Vladivostok prize court, and orders the immediate release of the British ship *Allanton* and her cargo.

October 24.—The Russian dead left on the field of battle at Shaho, as counted by the Japanese, number 13,333, the prisoners 709.

October 25.—By an imperial ukase, published in St. Petersburg, General Kuropatkin is appointed commander-in-chief of the Russian army in the far East.... Marshal Oyama reports that the total Japanese loss, including killed, wounded, and missing, is 15,879.



Alfonso, nephew of the King of Spain.

Humbert, Prince of Piedmont, Italian heir-apparent.

TWO LITTLE HEIRS TO EUROPEAN THRONES.

October 26.—Admiral Alexieff publishes an order of the day to the forces in Manchuria, he says the Czar has accepted his resignation of the duties of commander-in-chief of the forces in Manchuria, while retaining his position as viceroy....The cold in Manchuria is already so great as to cause much suffering, the country is devastated, and women and children are flocking into Mukden....The Spanish authorities refuse permission to the Russian Baltic fleet, which arrives at Vigo, to take in stores or coal in Spanish waters....The British steamer *Kashing*, from Chefu, strikes a mine and has to put back for repairs.

October 27.—The British steamer *Sishan*, seized by the Japanese fleet on suspicion of running the blockade of Port Arthur, is released by the prize court at Saseho.

October 28.—The Japanese drive the Russians from a high hill on Kuroki's front....The Japanese make a desperate attack on Port Arthur and capture forts and batteries.

November 1.—A Russian detachment has a sharp engagement on the left bank of the Hun, losing forty men.

November 3.—The Japanese continue the attack on Port Arthur.

November 5.—The Russian Baltic fleet sails westward from Tangier.

November 7.—The Japanese vanguard captures three villages near Mudken, but is repulsed.

November 16.—A Russian torpedo-boat destroyer which entered Chefu bearing dispatches from Port Arthur is blown up by order of her commander.

OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH.

October 21.—The rear column of the British force arrives at Chumbi from Tibet after great suffering from the snow.

October 24.—The armored cruiser *Colorado* maintains an average hourly speed of 22.26 knots, thus proving herself the fastest vessel of her class in the United States navy.

October 25.—The Protestant Episcopal General Convention at Boston adjourns after a three weeks' session.

October 26.—The Earl of Dartmouth lays the cornerstone of the new Dartmouth Hall, at Hanover, N. H.... Dr. Flavel S. Luther is inaugurated as president of Trinity College, Hartford, Conn.

October 27.—The New York rapid-transit subway is opened to the public.

October 28.—The bicentenary of the death of John Locke is observed by the British Academy....An explosion in one of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company's mines at Tercio, Colo., causes the death of about twenty men.

October 29.—The centenary of the Code Civil is celebrated in Paris.

October 31.—The one-hundred-and-fiftieth anniversary of the founding of Columbia University is commemorated.

November 1.—About fifty thousand men are thrown out of work by a strike of hoisting engineers in Illinois.

November 12.—The rate war between the transatlantic steamship companies over third-class rates was

settled by a conference....Official tests of the New York Central's electric locomotive to determine its speed and drawing capacity are held at Schenectady, N. Y. (see page 716).

November 14.—A strike of employees causes the principal retail stores in Buenos Ayres to be closed.

November 18.—The American Federation of Labor, in session at San Francisco, votes an assessment on the membership in aid of the striking textile workers at Fall River, Mass....Fourteen miners are killed by an explosion of coal gas in a mine near Morrissey, Minn.

November 19.—The statue of Frederick the Great presented to the American people by Emperor William of Germany is unveiled at Washington, President Roosevelt making the address of acceptance.

OBITUARY.

October 22.—Dr. Samuel W. Abbott, secretary of the Massachusetts State Board of Health, 67....Chief Engineer John L. D. Borthwick, U.S.N., retired, 64.

October 23.—Rev. Francis De Sales Fullerton, S.J., 54.

October 24.—Lady Dilke, wife of the Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Winthrop Dilke, 64.

October 25.—Cornelius Van Cott, postmaster of New York City, 66.

October 26.—Field Marshal Sir Henry W. Norman, 78.

October 30.—John S. Brayton, a prominent business man of Fall River, Mass., 78....Justin B. Bradley, one of the early oil producers of Pennsylvania, 78.

October 31.—Archbishop William Henry Elder, of Cincinnati, 85....Ex-Congressman Hiram Odell, of New York, 74....Mrs. Kate Singleton, the actress, 59.

November 4.—Rev. Dr. Benjamin F. DeCosta, of New York City, 73....Paul de Cassagnac, well-known French journalist, 61.

November 6.—Louis F. G. Bouscaron, civil engineer, 64.

November 8.—Ex-Congressman George C. Hendrix, of New York, 51....Rev. Dr. Giles Henry Mandeville, of the Reformed Church in America, 79.

November 10.—Ex-Congressman Augustus Brandegee, of Connecticut, 76.

November 11.—Valentine Cameron Prinsep, the British artist, 66.

November 12.—Col. Daniel Read Anthony, of Leavenworth, Kan., 80....George Lennox Watson, the English yacht designer, 53....Dr. Charles F. Dowd, known as the originator of railroad standard time, 70....Maj. Leonard Hay, U.S.A., retired, 70.

November 13.—Henri Wallon, life Senator of France, and known as the father of the French Constitution, 92.

November 14.—Cardinal Mocenni, who was administrator of the apostolic palace under Pope Leo XIII.

November 16.—President Thomas S. Drown, of Lehigh University, 62.

November 18.—Ex-Judge Thomas A. Moran, of Chicago, 65.

November 19.—Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, 67.

November 20.—Ex-Gov. Hugh Smith Thompson, of South Carolina.

SOME CARTOONS OF THE MONTH.



"HERE WE ARE AGAIN!"

(Apropos of Mr. Roosevelt's triumphant election and subsequent visit to the world's fair.)

From the World (New York).

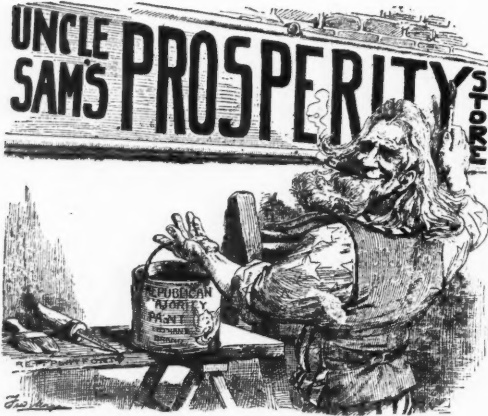


UNCLE SAM: "Now we can get up steam again."

From the North American (Philadelphia).



"A POST-MORTEM EXAMINATION."—From the North American (Philadelphia).



UNCLE SAM: "Do I believe in signs? Well, slightly. This old sign has been up for eight years. I've just repainted it, and that's a sign that it's good for four years more."

From the *Inquirer* (Philadelphia).



"KEEP SOBER."—(Secretary Taft's post-election warning to the G. O. P.)—From the *Brooklyn Eagle* (New York).



AFTER THE AVALANCHE OF NOVEMBER 8.—From the *Post* (Washington).



THE HORRORS OF WAR.—SEARCHING FOR A PARTY ON THE BATTLEFIELD.

DR. BRYAN: "The carnage was certainly fearful; I shall be lucky if I find the party I'm looking for."
From the *Inquirer* (Philadelphia).



UNCLE SAM: "I'm glad the election is over. I'll sweep up and get to work."—From the *Times* (Washington).

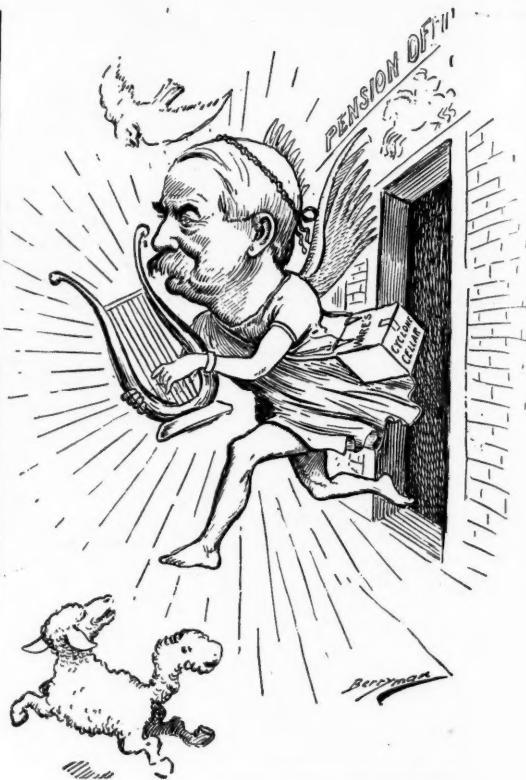


DAME DEMOCRACY: "I've tried two of those roads and I'm not on the right track yet."—From the *Times* (Washington).



THE WORLD INVITES RUSSIA AND JAPAN TO TAKE A RIDE IN THE CARRIAGE OF PEACE.

From the Pioneer Press (St. Paul).



COMMISSIONER WARE'S RETURN TO HIS LYRE.

The cartoon has reference to Mr. Ware's reported resignation as Commissioner of Pensions.

From the Post (Washington).



ARBITRATION SEEMS TO BE IN FASHION.—From the Herald (Boston).

THE UNITED STATES AND THE WORLD'S PEACE MOVEMENT.

BY WALTER WELLMAN.

IN the midst of war, the world is turning toward peace. Now the Christmas holidays approach, and "peace and good-will among men" has something more than sentiment and tradition to rest upon. The prayer for peace that comes swelling from all over the earth, with a volume which fairly gives it the weight of a demand or command, is now a living, vital force in the affairs of all the civilized nations. In Christendom to-day there is no more significant and promising fact than this. There is developing with giant strides a world public opinion, and it is a world-opinion which makes for peace. More and more the masterful peoples are coming to look upon war as barbarism, as a relic of the savage age, as a cruel and destructive monstrosity wholly unworthy to survive in our modern civilization.

It seems an anomaly to talk of universal peace while one of the bloodiest wars of modern times is in progress. But the carnage which has marked the great struggle in the far East is the very thing that has given momentum to the current movement to stop wars. Liao-Yang, Shaho, Port Arthur, have shocked the sensibilities of the world. They have roused a public sentiment everywhere. The peace movement is no longer confined to the dreamers and the sentimentalists, worthy host that pioneered the way; it has spread far and wide, till it has embraced the men who do the world's work,—the men of commerce and finance, the men who have their hands upon the throttles of the great industrial machine, the men who pay the taxes that are swallowed up in war, the men of journalism, of the pulpit, of the periodical press, the men of leadership in action and in thought. It has found its way into the royal palaces, the presidents' houses, the chancelleries, the foreign offices, the state departments of the powers. We may justly say that its growth and its promise together form the most notable world-event of the year that is now drawing to a close. It would be unwise to delude ourselves with the hope that war is impossible, that universal peace has spread her white wings over all the earth, that henceforth the civilized world is to be free of conflict and carnage. The millennium has not come. But it is true that the hazard of war breaking out has been

sensibly lessened, and that the horrors which accompany it are sure to be vastly minimized if and when it comes.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S CALL FOR A NEW HAGUE CONFERENCE.

The most important practical step recently taken in this movement for peace was, of course, the note sent out to the powers by President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Hay opening negotiations for a reassembling of the Hague International Peace Conference. It must have impressed every observer of contemporaneous affairs as a peculiar circumstance that this important step should be taken by the head of the American state at a moment when, owing to the exigencies of a political campaign, Mr. Roosevelt was being well advertised by his opponents as an advance agent of war and an enemy of peace. Doubtless his critics were sincere and well-meaning, but even they must now admit, in the cold gray calm of the mornings after, that their chief magistrate is anything but the reckless swashbuckler and wanton wielder of the "big stick" that their imagination had painted him. At any rate, it is comforting to reflect that the remainder of the world did not take them at their word, and that the American people did not appear to be much impressed by their criticisms. Instead of looking upon Mr. Roosevelt as a probable disturber of the peace, our foreign friends have with noteworthy unanimity regarded him as the greatest personal and official force in all Christendom as a preserver of the peace and as a promoter of the movement designed to suppress, so far as possible, the barbarism of organized destruction of men and property in the name of national pride. Whether we be Republicans or Democrats, we may all feel satisfaction in this. And he must be an American with little warm blood in his veins or country-love in his heart who fails to be glad of the fact,—for it is a fact,—that Theodore Roosevelt, with election day's extraordinary mandate of the American people behind him, now wields a more potent moral influence in the affairs of the nations than any other living chief of state.

ABSURDITY OF THE "BIG-STICK" CRY.

At this juncture it may not be amiss to explain a recent episode of American history. President Roosevelt wrote a letter, which was read at a Cuban dinner in New York, and in which he said, in substance, that the United States had no designs upon the territory or the independence of any American nation, desired only their prosperity and happiness, and that no nation which maintained good government and met its obligations need ever fear interference on the part of the United States. This letter was at once taken up by the opposition to Mr. Roosevelt and exploited as proof that he intended to browbeat and subjugate all the other nations in this hemisphere. He was heralded as a terrible ogre with a big stick, as the continental policeman, as the man looking for trouble by asserting his right to regulate the households of his neighbors according to his own ideas of propriety. Now, the fact is that the letter in question was written wholly as a warning to San Domingo. At that moment a condition of affairs prevailed in that unhappy country which apparently made it necessary for the United States to intervene, not only for protection of American interests, but on the same ground of humanity which justified our armed intervention between Spain and Cuba. Mr. Roosevelt was not trying to intimidate all the Latin-American republics, nor to lay down a hard-and-fast rule for their guidance, nor yet a programme as to our own action, though doubtless if an emergency should arise of sufficient gravity to warrant intervention the general principles stated in that letter would govern the President's course. What he was trying to do was to beat some sense and respect for the decencies of international life into the thick heads of the San Dominicans; and though he may have been a trifle incautious in his expressions, particularly as they were intended for a specific and righteous purpose and not as a pronouncement of a general policy, his critics were scarcely fair in building such an elaborate superstructure of theory and condemnation upon such a slender foundation of actual fact.

INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.

Most extraordinary and encouraging is the progress which the arbitration principle has made during the last two years. One of its greatest triumphs was the settlement of the long-standing and vexatious dispute between the United States and Great Britain over the Alaska boundary,—a settlement which in method of procedure and excellence of results might serve as a pattern for future years. It may not be gener-

ally known, but it is true, that the United States has ever been a leader in advocacy and application of the arbitration principle. In one hundred and seven years, the United States Government has been a party to no fewer than forty-seven arbitrations, or somewhat more than half of all that have taken place in the modern world. No doubt wars were averted by some of these settlements, for the questions thus disposed of are precisely those which have led to armed conflicts in the past,—boundaries, fisheries, and injuries to property or commerce in war.

Notwithstanding his reputation,—or the reputation his critics have tried to fasten upon him,—as a disciple of Mars, Mr. Roosevelt has done his fair share as a promoter of the peace movement. In his message to Congress, last December, he said:

There seems good ground for the belief that there has been a real growth among the civilized nations of a sentiment which will permit a gradual substitution of other methods than the method of war in the settlement of disputes. It is not pretended that as yet we are near a position in which it will be possible wholly to prevent war, or that a just regard for national interest and honor will in all cases permit of the settlement of international disputes by arbitration; but by a mixture of prudence and firmness with wisdom we think it is possible to do away with much of the provocation and excuse for war, and at least in many cases to substitute some other and more rational method for the settlement of disputes. The Hague court offers so good an example of what can be done in the direction of such settlement that it should be encouraged in every way. Further steps should be taken.

In pursuance of the policy of the McKinley administration, President Roosevelt and Secretary Hay negotiated and presented to the Senate general arbitration treaties with all the countries of South America and most of those of Central America. These conventions now await action by the Senate.

Still more important work quickly followed. When Congress reconvenes in December, President Roosevelt and Secretary Hay hope to be able to present to the Senate treaties of arbitration with all the leading countries of Europe, or, if not in December, then before the session comes to an end, on March 4 next. A treaty with France was signed early in November, and negotiations for similar treaties were progressing favorably with Germany, Russia, Switzerland, Italy, Great Britain, and other European nations. These treaties mark a distinct step forward toward general peace. It is true that they do not provide for submitting all possible disputes to arbitration. Matters in which the nation's honor and intrinsic well-being are deemed to be

involved are expressly reserved from the list of arbitral questions; and it is, of course, obvious that any government may exercise its discretion in the widest sense, and under this clause withhold anything it chooses from the joint tribunals. We have not yet reached,—and, indeed, may never reach,—the point where the great powers are willing to agree to throw every issue or dispute into the courts of arbitration. But as an eminent diplomatist remarked, “To settle disputes by arbitration is a very good habit to get into; and once the habit is formed as to minor matters, it is only a step further to settlement of the major differences by the same means.”

THE AMERICAN SENATE AND THE ARBITRATION TREATIES.

There is virtually no doubt that the Senate will ratify all these arbitration treaties. It may not do so promptly,—for the Senate is a body which moves in mysterious ways its wonders to perform,—but it is unbelievable that it will reject any of them or permit one of them to lapse. Seven years ago, the Senate rejected the Olney-Pauncefote arbitration treaty through the lack of two votes to make up the needed two-thirds; but the world has moved forward since then, and the United States has led the procession instead of lagging at the rear. Seven years ago, anti-English jingoism was a much more important factor in American politics than it is now. Fortunately, the day has passed in which a man or measure may be destroyed by raising the cry that he or it is the tool of John Bull. Some sorts of Chauvinistic foolishness we may still have with us, but that particular one is losing its forcefulness as the years roll by. Even the most intelligent and influential of our Irish-American friends are growing to view questions in which England is involved from the rational rather than from the hysterical standpoint. It will be interesting to note, as the winter speeds along, if the old tail-twisting jingoism is really dead and unable to offer opposition to the British treaty of arbitration. If any of the treaties is to be attacked, that will probably be the one; and in case opposition shows itself, public opinion may have something to say. So far as is known, the Senate is favorable to the various conventions which the President and Mr. Hay have negotiated.

ARMY AND NAVY EXPANSION.

One of the obvious meanings of the November election is that the people of the United States approve the efforts which our government has been making to build up an effective army and to secure a navy of first-class dimensions.

Mingling with the people as I did in a professional effort to ascertain how the election was going, I could not discover that the cry of “militarism” produced any alarm anywhere. Apparently, the people of the United States want a good, though not large, army and a big and most efficient navy. They feel pride in all that the two arms of the service have done on land and sea. But if I have noted correctly the temper of the people, they have the same thought that is uppermost in the mind of President Roosevelt,—that is, they want an army and navy, not because they yearn for war, but because they believe timely and ample preparation for war the best means of preserving peace. Thus, we have the seeming anomaly,—but only seeming, not actual,—that the McKinley-Roosevelt period of naval expansion and army reorganization has also been a period in which the beneficent mission of the United States as a promoter of justice and peace in the world has made its greatest advancement. Hence, it is only fair to conclude that the disarmament idea with which the Czar set in motion the Hague movement is an extreme step the world is not yet ready to take. The tendency, rather, is in the other direction, but with this important condition attached,—only the great and rich nations can afford to maintain vast armaments, and the great and rich nations are the very ones that feel the most acute responsibility for the preservation of the world's peace. The day may come when disarmament will win favor with the powers. But now conditions approach as near the ideal as could be reasonably expected in this essentially practical and sordid world,—greatest power in the hands that most greatly feel a sense of responsibility.

THE ARBITRATION IDEA IN EUROPE.

It is not alone in America that the arbitration principle has made progress. During the past year, probably a score of arbitration treaties have been concluded between the nations of Europe. The most important of them are:

The Franco-English treaty, which has just been ratified by the French Chamber; a treaty between France and Italy; the Anglo-Italian treaty; a treaty between Denmark and Holland; the Franco-Spanish treaty; the Anglo-Spanish treaty; a Franco-English agreement concerning Egypt, Morocco, Newfoundland, western Africa, Siam, the New Hebrides, and Madagascar; the Franco-Dutch treaty; a treaty between England and Germany, and treaties between England and the Scandinavian powers, and between Spain and Portugal.

There may be critics who say that all these

conventions are trash, not worth the paper they are written on, and that any serious dispute of the future will be settled with the sword, as disputes have been settled in the past. But such is not the judgment of eminent publicists and diplomatists,—men who are behind the scenes, and who know whether all this parade of good intentions is merely for theatrical effect. In their opinion, it is sincere, valuable, and promising.

THE BALTIC FLEET INCIDENT.

Within the past few weeks, the world was given a notable example of the practical workings of the arbitration principle. A proud and powerful nation was deeply stirred by the killing of innocent fishermen by ships of war. Every diplomatist and every naval officer in the world knows what happened. The tragedy was foreseen by England's great poet, Rudyard Kipling,—for the true poet is also a prophet,—when he wrote these lines in "The Destroyers :"

Panic that shells the drifting spar—
Loud waste with none to check ;
Mad fear that rakes a scornful star,
Or sweeps a consort's deck.

For a few days, no one would have been surprised if England had gone to war, or at least if an ultimatum had so impinged upon Russia's pride as to bring war perilously near, all because in mad fear Russian naval officers had fired at their own ships as well as at anything and everything else in sight. But the principle of mutual forbearance and self-restraint was called into action and the danger averted.

HOW THE EVILS OF WAR MAY BE LESSENED.

If in our generation the powers cannot be induced to disarm, if war cannot be made virtually impossible by sweeping agreements to arbitrate, the danger of conflict may be greatly minimized by these agreements to settle all minor disputes amicably. With the machinery for such settlement at hand, it will be employed ; there will be a world-opinion which demands it ; and the tendency will naturally be ever to make broader and broader the scope of the compacts, rising from the minor to the major. This is progress. And there is a vast work to be done in mitigating the evils of war, if war there must be. With the true genius of a world-statesman, Mr. Hay took a long step forward when he made his memorable move toward delimiting the area of the Russo-Japanese conflict and toward preservation of the integrity of China.

It is in dealing with the collateral issues of war, rather than with the dream of universal peace and disarmament, that the Hague confer-

ence, when it reassembles, promises to be of the highest service to mankind. There is the important question of the rights and immunity of property in transit in neutral ships. Mr. Roosevelt renewed to the Congress last winter a suggestion which had already been made by President McKinley,—that the executive be authorized to correspond with the governments of the leading maritime powers with a view to incorporating into the permanent law of civilized nations the principle of exemption of all private property at sea, not contraband of war, from capture or destruction by belligerents. Congress authorized such negotiations, and the State Department now awaits a favorable moment,—which cannot be regarded as at hand till the struggle between Russia and Japan shall be brought to a close,—for presenting the matter to the attention of the powers. During the summer, seizures at sea by Russian cruisers brought this prolific cause of vexatious and hazardous international disputes most acutely before the world, and it is obvious that if the next Hague conference achieves nothing else than settlement in the international law of what is regarded as contraband of war, it will have justified its reassemblage. The first Hague conference earnestly recommended such an agreement.

Other questions raised at that conference, or in the experience of mankind, and now pressing for adjustment, may be briefly summarized : A convention concerning the laws and customs of war on land ; adaptation to naval warfare of the principles of the Geneva Convention ; the prohibition of throwing projectiles from balloons, of the use of projectiles which have for their sole object the diffusion of asphyxiating gases, and of the use of bullets which expand easily in the human body ; the use of submarine and land mines, such as have worked such dreadful havoc in the present conflict ; the inviolability of all private property on land ; the regulation of bombardments of ports and towns by naval forces ; the rights and duties of neutrals ; the neutralization of certain territories and waters ; the protection of weak states and native races ; the condition of the Armenians and other subjects of the Turkish Empire, and the situation in the valley of the Congo.

THE PROPOSED CONFERENCE AND ITS PROSPECTS.

What is the prospect for an early reassembling of the International Peace Conference, to whose hands lie such important and beneficent work ? Just now the outlook is not favorable. In his admirable note to the powers inviting an exchange of views as to the advisability of a reas-

sembling of the conference, Mr. Hay took care to point out that in accepting the trust urged upon him by the Inter-Parliamentary Union, representing the whole world, President Roosevelt was not unmindful of the fact that a great war was now in progress. The inference is that not much in the way of immediate response was expected, for obvious reasons; and yet the results have been far from discouraging. Most of the powers have signified their acceptance of the principle that there should be another conference, some of them with reservations as to the programme of discussion, and most of them with reservations as to the date. The sum of the matter is that while there is little chance of a new conference so long as the war in the far East

continues, it seems to be almost settled that as soon as that war shall be at an end there will be a great international peace conference at The Hague, and that its work will be of vast advantage to the world. In the words of Secretary Hay: "Its efforts would naturally lie in the direction of further codification of the universal ideas of right and justice which we call international law; its mission would be to give them future effect. . . . You will state the President's desire and hope that the undying memories which cling around The Hague as the cradle of the beneficent work which had its beginning in 1899 may be strengthened by holding the second peace conference in that historic city."

THE MERCHANT MARINE COMMISSION.

BY WINTHROP L. MARVIN.

(Secretary of the commission.)

WHAT a priceless possession in time of need is that virile quality known as the "sea habit" Russia and Japan are now demonstrating as vividly as did ever France and England in the old ocean duels of the Nile and Trafalgar. When the early Czars wished a navy, they simply marched a regiment of troops aboard a ship, and the tradition that soldiers and artillerymen are all that are required, and that seamen are not necessary, has ruled Russian naval practice down to the sailing of the Baltic squadron. This unconscionable delusion bore its logical fruit at the Dogger Bank, when Russian officers and men, ignorant of the sea and unnerved by the blackness and mystery of night, fired into one another in disgraceful panic, and killed and sank the English fishermen.

RUSSIA'S HELPLESSNESS.

That episode has made it clear to the whole world why the Russian battleships were so easily surprised and torpedoed off Port Arthur at the sudden opening of the war, and why Admiral Witthoef's final desperate sortie failed against an inferior force of Japanese blockaders. Japan has the "sea habit;" Russia has not. Behind the efficient Japanese navy stands its indispensable reserve, a great merchant fleet and a skilled and loyal seafaring population. Russia has almost totally neglected this resource of the national defense, and has paid a terrible penalty.

Beyond the small so-called "volunteer fleet,"

Russia really has no ocean shipping worthy of the name, while Japan, through systematic national encouragement of her building yards and steamer lines, has developed a merchant tonnage more rapidly than any other nation in the world—from 151,000 tons in 1890 to 730,000 tons in 1903. Indeed, when this present war began, Japan actually had more overseas steamships afloat than has the United States on both the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans. These Japanese steamers are chiefly officered and altogether manned by native sailors,—skilled, hardy, and courageous men,—and there are, besides, several hundred thousand fishermen. Among these men, bred to the ocean, inured to its vicissitudes, Japan has found an inexhaustible reserve for the strain of war, to recruit the worn crews of her battleships, and to keep in constant service her superb torpedo-boat flotilla. Need we wonder that every naval action thus far fought has gone overwhelmingly in favor of the side which has had the foresight to cultivate the "sea habit," so fatuously neglected by the other?

A WARNING TO AMERICA.

The small professional naval force of the United States, is, of course, incomparably more efficient than the Russian personnel,—more carefully selected, and more thoroughly trained in the discipline which gives coolness and steadiness in danger. But it is a staggering truth that, alone of the naval powers, the United States resembles Russia in the absolute lack of a sea-

faring reserve. Our naval militia, useful in its way for harbor and coast defense, is composed almost entirely of landsmen. Like Russia, we have of late years ignored the value of the "sea habit," and sacrificed, not only our ocean ships, but most of our seafaring population.

It was with a view, manifestly, to the strengthening of our navy as well as to the expansion of our commerce that President Roosevelt, in his annual message to Congress, a year ago, gave conspicuous place to the merchant marine, emphasizing its continued and alarming decline, and urging the creation of a commission "for the purpose of investigating and reporting to the Congress at its next session what legislation is desirable or necessary for the development of the American merchant marine and American commerce, and incidentally of a national ocean mail service of adequate auxiliary naval cruisers and naval reserves." The President significantly added: "Moreover, lines of cargo ships are of even more importance than fast mail lines, save so far as the latter can be depended on to furnish swift auxiliary cruisers in time of war. The establishment of new lines of cargo ships to South America, to Asia and elsewhere, would be much in the interest of our commercial expansion."

PERSONNEL OF THE COMMISSION.

In response to this earnest recommendation, Congress, before adjournment, provided for a national commission "to investigate and to report to the Congress on the first day of its next session what legislation, if any, is desirable for the development of the American merchant marine and American commerce, and also what change, or changes, if any, should be made in existing laws relating to the treatment, comfort, and safety of seamen, in order to make more attractive the seafaring calling in the American merchant service."

As appointed on April 28, by the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House, the Merchant Marine Commission consists of Senator J. H. Gallinger, of New Hampshire; Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts; Senator Boies Penrose, of Pennsylvania; Senator Thomas S. Martin, of Virginia; Senator Stephen R. Mallory, of Florida; Representative Charles H. Grosvenor, of Ohio; Representative Edward S. Minor, of Wisconsin; Representative William E. Humphrey, of Washington; Representative Thomas Spight, of Mississippi, and Representative Allan L. McDermott, of New Jersey.

Senator Gallinger, who was immediately elected chairman of the commission, has long served upon Senator Frye's Committee on Commerce,

in the Senate—the committee within whose jurisdiction in that body come all matters relating to the merchant marine. Senator Gallinger, like Senator Lodge, has been active and powerful in the movement for the rebuilding and increase of the navy. Senator Lodge, the son of an East India merchant and shipowner, has a keen interest in ocean trade and navigation. Senators Penrose, Martin, and Mallory are all members of the Committee on Commerce from important maritime commonwealths. Representative Grosvenor is the veteran chairman of the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries of the House, and Representative Minor is, after the chairman, the ranking Republican, as Representative Spight is the ranking Democratic, member of that important committee. Representatives Humphrey and McDermott are also members of the Merchant Marine Committee of the House. Therefore, the theme of the inquiry is not an unfamiliar one to any of the ten members of the commission, two of whom possess, besides their legislative experience, an actual personal experience of the sailor's calling. Senator Mallory, son of the distinguished Confederate Secretary of the Navy, served as a midshipman in the squadron defending Richmond, and Representative Minor was for years a licensed officer of steam vessels in the mighty commerce of the Great Lakes. The commission chose as its secretary Mr. Winthrop L. Marvin, of Boston, a member of the Massachusetts Civil Service Commission, and author of "The American Merchant Marine" (Charles Scribner's Sons, 1902).

A THOROUGH, FAR-REACHING INQUIRY.

Prompt beginning was made in the inquiry directed by Congress with a series of hearings at the office of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, May 23–25. About thirty witnesses,—merchants, shipowners, shipbuilders, officers, and seamen,—were examined at New York, and then the commission visited, successively, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Boston. Later, there were hearings at Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, and Milwaukee, and in midsummer Chairman Gallinger and three associates of the commission crossed to the Pacific coast and held sessions in Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, and San Francisco. After the November elections, the Southern sub-commission, of which Senator Martin, of Virginia, is chairman, conducted hearings at Galveston, New Orleans, Pensacola, Brunswick, and Newport News, and on November 22 Chairman Gallinger called the full commission together in Washington to prepare the report and recommendations which Congress re-

quires the commission to present on the first day of the session, Monday, December 5.

This inquiry of the Merchant Marine Commission is the most exact and comprehensive that has ever been undertaken as to the merchant shipping interests of the United States. It can justly be said that it has been carried on in a thoroughly frank and impartial temper. The commission is far more evenly balanced politically than are the usual committees of Senate and House—six of the ten members being Republicans, and four Democrats. Moreover, all sections of the country, including, not only the Eastern and Southern States, but the great middle West and the Pacific coast, are represented among the commissioners. A spirit of fairness and courtesy has characterized the hearings everywhere. Millionaire presidents of great railway systems have sat side by side with rugged seamen and firemen from the docks, waiting their turn to be heard, and skilled mechanics from the yards have known that they were just as welcome and would be as attentively listened to as any banker or manufacturer or head of a line of steamships. All the testimony has been carefully reported by the expert stenographers of the Senate, published in three volumes, indexed, and made available for everybody interested in this problem, which has so long seemed to baffle American statesmanship.

THE PLANS MOST FAVORED.

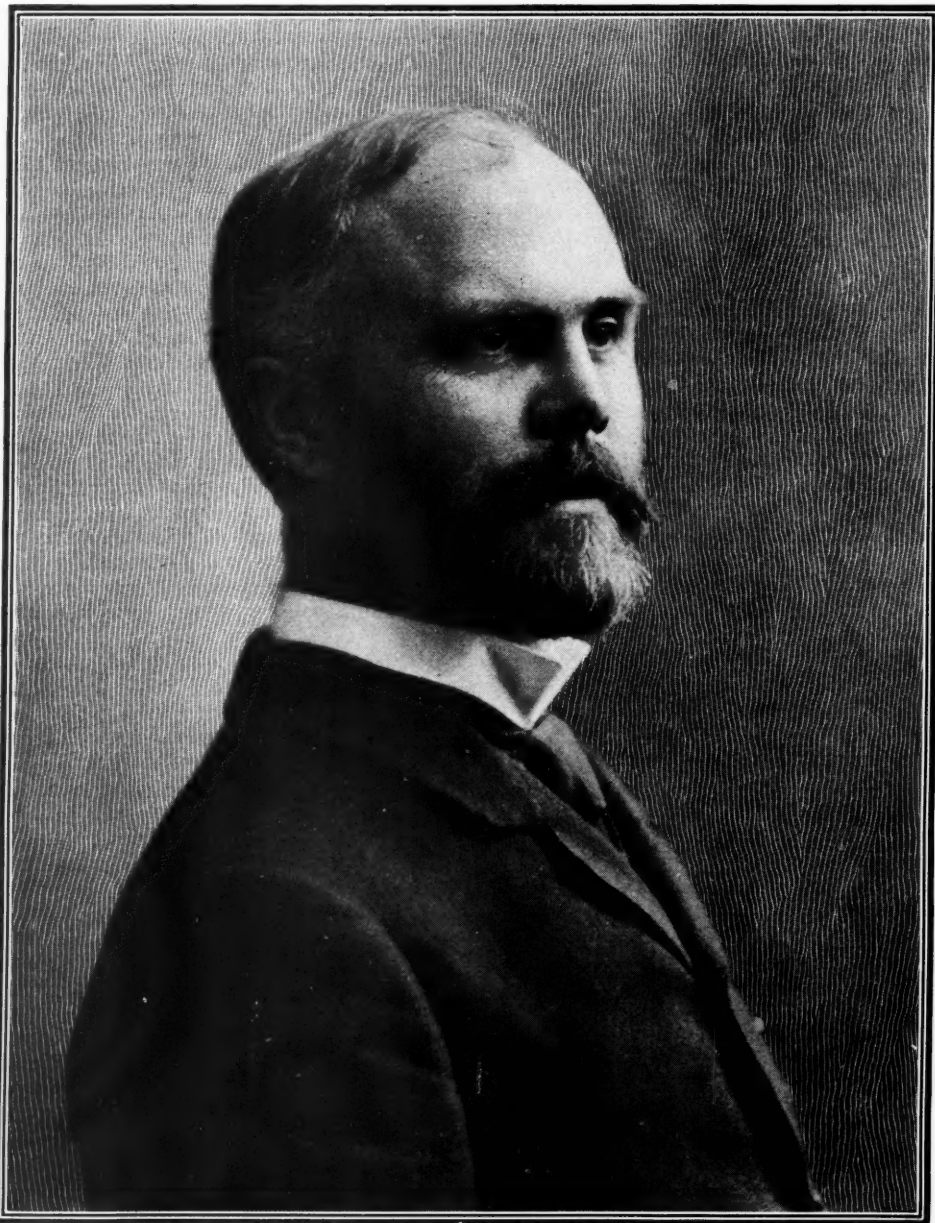
The commission resolved at the very outset of its inquiry that no time could be spared for history or reminiscences, and that the actual, desperate condition of American shipping and its imperative need of relief were known of all men. What the commission has everywhere invited, therefore, are specific suggestions as to the best line of remedy. These suggestions, naturally, covered a wide field. Some of them are on their very face impracticable. Others are as manifestly ineffective. But there is an unmistakable trend of earnest and informed opinion, alike on the North Atlantic, the Great Lakes, the Pacific, the South Atlantic, and the Gulf of Mexico, toward a few clear-cut expedients. In the first place, American public sentiment demands overwhelmingly that American merchant ships shall be, in the main, American-built; that they shall be officered and, so far as may be, manned by American citizens; that while fast mail steamers are valuable, and, indeed, indispensable, on certain routes, a deepened emphasis must be laid on capacious cargo ships, of steam and sail, and that it is of the utmost importance to secure at once improved direct communication, under the American flag, with South and Central America,

Asia and the Philippines. These things, apparently, are regarded by the American people as of far more consequence than 24-knot greyhounds to the north of Europe.

The commission has listened to much discussion of subsidy methods, pro and con, and it can safely be said that the system of mail and auxiliary cruiser subvention embodied in the present law,—wherein the Government pays distinctly for services rendered and there is no bounty outright,—has won approval throughout the United States. Perhaps even more impressive, however, as one glances over the pages of the testimony, is the support given to a revival of the old, historic plan of discriminating duties and tonnage taxes, at least in the indirect trade,—that is, the enforcement of discrimination against foreign vessels bringing goods to this country from a country not their own. There are earnest objections to this, as, indeed, to every other expedient, and to adopt it would compel the modifying or abrogating of our chief commercial treaties. But it is rejoined that even the negotiation of new treaties would not be too great a price to pay for the upbuilding of our merchant marine and the revival of the "sea habit" among the American people.

NO SHIPOWNERS OR SEAMEN.

How perilously feeble this "sea habit" has become was sharply borne home to the Merchant Marine Commission at such important ports as Portland, Ore., and Galveston, Texas. There the inquiry failed to disclose so much as one American shipowner,—and, of course, American officers and seamen had vanished with the American ships. In both cities, the overseas shipping business was entirely in the hands of foreign companies, which look with frank hostility upon every effort to regain for American ships the carrying of even a share of American commerce. Indeed, it may be taken for granted that everywhere throughout the United States where a foreign steamship agent is established there will be persistent and aggressive opposition to any measure whatsoever for the upbuilding of the American merchant marine. The revival of the "sea habit" in our country is dreaded above all things by the powers that are our competitors in peace and our possible enemies in war. They would ask no better fortune than that Russia's plight might be our own indefinitely. When the report and recommendations are rendered, the commission will have done its part. It will then rest with Congress to determine whether the United States shall have merchant ships and a naval reserve, or shall retire, beaten and humiliated, from the ocean.



From a photograph taken last month for this magazine by Messrs. Davis & Sanford, New York.

MR. WILLIAM BARCLAY PARSONS, OF NEW YORK.

(Chief engineer of the New York rapid-transit railroad system.)

FOUR MEN OF THE MONTH: PERSONAL TRIBUTES.

I.—WILLIAM BARCLAY PARSONS.

BY NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER.

SUCCESS means many different things and comes to men in many different ways, but it is safe to say that William Barclay Parsons has both won success and has deserved it, whatever the word be interpreted to mean. It is no small thing to find one's self at forty-five at the head of a great technical profession, eagerly consulted by managers and underwriters of engineering enterprises of immense scope and great cost, and with a record of unbroken success in large things. Just at this time, when the underground rapid-transit railroad in New York City is in the first flush of its successful operation, not a little public interest has been excited in the personality of the man most responsible for the planning and the building of it. Highly intellectual such a man must certainly be, but brains alone accomplish little unless driven by a powerful will and harnessed to a firmly knit character. Mr. Parsons has this sort of will and this sort of character, and to them even more than to his high intellectual ability he owes the extraordinary record of accomplishment that is already his.

It is fashionable—and snobbish as well—to sneer at good birth and good breeding, but no substitutes for them have yet been discovered or are likely to be. The man who lifts himself up without either or both of them deserves the greatest possible credit; but it is hard to believe that he might not have lifted himself still higher had they both been his. Mr. Parsons is both well-born and well-bred, and he bears the marks of his birth and breeding in his carriage and in his speech. The best blood of old New York flows in his veins, and he has proved himself worthy of it. Through the Barclays, his ancestry goes back to the early days of Trinity Parish; and through the Livingstons, to the War of Independence and the formation of the Constitution. These fine family traditions have not caused him to lie back upon them in slothful pride, but rather they have served as a stimulus to honorable ambition and endeavor.

Mr. Parsons is also well-bred. From boyhood, he has had the fullest opportunity for as-

sociation with men and women of character and refinement, and he has enjoyed the best educational advantages of our time. He was wise enough to prepare himself for the profession of engineering, not by the shortest cut possible, but by the longest way round, through the liberal education that a college gives. He entered Columbia College in 1875, and graduated with distinction four years later, having had time and strength to stroke the crew and captain the tug-of-war team while vigorously pursuing his studies. With this sound foundation, he entered the School of Mines of Columbia University and began his purely technical education. In those days, the modern system of training engineers, which requires long service at practical work in the field during the months that used to be devoted to summer vacation, was not in vogue, but Mr. Parsons felt the need of this sort of work, and spent his vacations gaining practical experience in surveying, in mining, and in railroad work. In 1882, he took his second degree at Columbia and was graduated as a civil engineer.

It is just twenty-two years since his *alma mater* put upon Mr. Parsons her stamp of approval of him as one who might safely enter upon the practice of engineering. Those twenty-two years have been eventful ones for engineers, and the achievements that those years record would have seemed incredible even a quarter of a century ago. Mr. Parsons has kept pace with them all, and has contributed powerfully to not a few of them.

After service in the engineering force of the Erie Railway, Mr. Parsons entered upon the practice of his profession in New York as an independent engineer. Very early he became associated with the enterprises that were then under way for the construction of underground railroads in New York City, but those enterprises were destined to failure because of the fact that adequate legislation covering the field of their operation had not yet been enacted. In 1891, Mr. Parsons entered the service of the Rapid Transit Commission as deputy chief engineer, and served as such for two years, and

until the engineering staff was disbanded. When the Rapid Transit Commission was reorganized in its present form, in 1894, Mr. Parsons was made chief engineer of the commission. He was then but thirty-five years of age, and in his hands rested the solution of the problems of underground rapid transit for the metropolis. These problems had developed a great fascination for his mind, and he lived with them night and day, reflecting upon them constantly, both in their more general aspects and in their minutest details. One cannot but believe that the long and anxious study then given to these plans played an important part in their rapid and skillful execution a few years later. But the work of the Rapid Transit Commission was not without obstacles and discouragements.

Objections both public and private were made to the carrying out of the proposed plans, long litigation ensued, and many friends of the undertaking became despondent and fell away. Mr. Parsons never wavered in his conviction that underground rapid transit must be provided for New York, and his enthusiasm for the project which he had conceived never flagged. Even in 1896 and 1897, when the decision of the Supreme Court and the acts of the municipal administration combined to put what seemed to be a permanent veto upon the progress of rapid transit, and when many friends urged Mr. Parsons to withdraw from his task, as it could only end in failure and loss of reputation, he stubbornly refused to be turned aside. He had risked his professional reputation upon his belief in the necessity and practicability of underground rapid transit in New York, and the triumphant end justified his judgment. It is quite clear that all through this period of his life character quite as much as intellect was winning reputation and success. A weak man would have surrendered in the face of what appeared to be insuperable opposition, and a vain man would have diverted his attention to something that promised more immediate and glittering success. Mr. Parsons was neither weak nor vain, but simply determined. Because of his determination, as well as because of his insight, he is to-day everywhere hailed as a man who has won for himself most enviable repute, and who has given to his city, not only a source of comfort and convenience, but an instrument of future growth.

Not even the engrossing task of the Rapid Transit Commission absorbed all of Mr. Parsons' energies. He had read and studied much as to the possibilities of railway-building in China, with its consequent benefit to the trade and commerce of the world. It was natural, there-

fore, that when invited by the group of capitalists headed by the late Senator Calvin S. Brice, of Ohio, to organize a staff of engineers and proceed to China and make a survey for a railway, he should undertake the task. On arriving in China, he found a complicated and dangerous situation, due to the unsettled political conditions, especially in the interior of the kingdom. Every adviser was averse to his undertaking the inland journey, but, nevertheless, Mr. Parsons carried out his plans and his instructions, and completed the survey through the district between Hankow and Canton, thus making the longest continuous instrumental survey that had been completed in China up to that time. That the undertaking was a dangerous one is evidenced by the fact that both foreigners and Chinese told Mr. Parsons that he could not get through the district into which he had planned to go, and that if he tried to force his way through he would certainly be killed. He did not have to force his way through, however, but went through practically without molestation, and was not killed.

Two more high professional honors have come to Mr. Parsons within a few years. He has been chosen by President Roosevelt as one of the commission to build the Panama Canal, an undertaking which attracts the interest of the whole nation, and which appeals to the imagination of the entire civilized world. Moreover, he has been invited by the British Government to become a member of a commission of three to examine into all the details of London traffic, both railway service and underground transit, including the problems of vehicular traffic, new and widened streets, and everything relating thereto. The associates of Mr. Parsons upon this commission are Sir John Wolfe-Barry and Sir Benjamin Baker, the two leading engineers of England. So far as is known, the appointment of Mr. Parsons is without a precedent, for no foreigner has ever before received a similar honor from the British Government.

Mr. Parsons is an active member of the leading engineering societies, both in this country and in Europe. He is actively interested in all that affects his city, his State, and his nation. He is a valued trustee of Columbia University, and serves also as a vestryman of Trinity Church. Busy as he is, he finds time to read and to reflect, and to enjoy the society of his fellows.

If the younger men of to-day are casting about for careers upon which to model their own, they will not go far amiss if they study the lessons of Mr. Parsons' life, which is yet in its early prime. Let them take note of the time

and effort spent upon laying a solid foundation, not only of professional knowledge, but of liberal culture. Let them take note of those strong personal characteristics which led Mr. Parsons to stick to his task without flinching after his

mature judgment had once committed him to it. Let them realize, too, that the most truly successful man is not the narrow man, but the man who is broad enough to touch life's interests at many points.

II.—DAVID ROWLAND FRANCIS.

BY FREDERICK M. CRUNDEN.

WHEN any great achievement meets our eyes or comes to our knowledge, we have good warrant to apply, with a difference, the ungallant French phrase and *look for the man*. The Louisiana Purchase Exposition stands before us as one of the greatest triumphs of civilization and world-wide coöperation. It is more than a milestone,—it is a monument. The *man* is not far to seek. As I said in a REVIEW article on the Exposition in May, 1903: "With due credit to all the other men who have helped to make the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis would have had no world's fair but for David Rowland Francis. . . . There is no other man in the State of Missouri who has the rare combination of qualities and characteristics, physical, mental, and temperamental, that has enabled Mr. Francis to work up public sentiment and bring to his support a large body of able citizens, to secure from Congress a grant of five million dollars, to persuade legislatures and convince commercial bodies, to organize the exposition and keep in touch with every part of the administration, and finally to storm the palaces of Europe and capture their royal occupants."

Like so many Missourians, Mr. Francis is a "son of Kentucky and a grandson of Virginia," his ancestors on both sides being among the pioneers from Virginia who cleared the forests in Kentucky. From this hardy and enterprising ancestry he received the magnificent inheritance in body and mind which has enabled him to win fame and fortune and take his place among the great men of the nation.

In 1866, he came to St. Louis from his birth-place in Richmond, Ky., a tall, slender strippling of sixteen. He immediately entered Washington University, from which he graduated in 1870. After five years of clerkship and a year or two of junior partnership, he founded the D. R. Francis & Bro. Commission Company, in 1877, and soon became known as one of the most successful business men and astute financiers in St. Louis. In 1883, he was elected vice-president, and the next year president, of the

Merchants' Exchange, and in 1885 he was rescued from the danger of becoming merely a money-maker by receiving the Democratic nomination for the mayoralty. He served in this office till 1889, giving his time almost wholly to his public duties, and through his financial talents securing to the city the most substantial benefits. At the close of his mayoral term, he was elected governor, which office he filled for four years with dignity and distinction. He then returned to business life, till he was called to fill the post of Secretary of the Interior for the last half-year of Cleveland's second term. In 1876, he married Miss Jennie Perry, daughter of John D. Perry. They have six children, all boys, two of whom are married and members of the D. R. Francis & Bro. Commission Company.

When the Committee of Fifty, appointed to determine the most appropriate form of celebrating the Louisiana Purchase, decided on a world's fair, every one in the committee and in the community turned to Francis as the natural, the inevitable, head of the great undertaking. Only a man of supreme ability could have pushed the enterprise through its initial stages, the legislative and subscription period; and only a man of indomitable will and energy would have persisted in the face of obstacles that confronted the project at the outset.

Immediately upon his acceptance of the presidency, he arranged for the care of his private affairs by his brother and sons; and from that time on he has devoted his extraordinary powers of body and mind to the promotion and management of the exposition. In the beginning, his friends looked with concern on his prodigious expenditure of energy, and feared that he might not live through the three years. It was thought that if the work didn't kill him, the daily and nightly dining and wining would; but gradually all apprehension was allayed as he turned up each morning with bright eye and ruddy cheek and ready smile, as eager for the day's run as a Kentucky colt. And what runs he has had,



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HON. DAVID R. FRANCIS, PRESIDENT OF THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION.

maintaining the racer's pace day after day, from ten in the morning to twelve at night, consulting with heads of departments, dictating letters on every imaginable subject, determining matters of policy and deciding questions of great financial magnitude, receiving distinguished officials and deputations, dedicating sites, opening buildings, and welcoming conventions and congresses,—luncheon a business meeting and dinner an official function, with speech-making all through

the day,—always on his mettle, always keyed up to a pitch which the average man can sustain only a few hours a day. Why has he not broken down or showed signs of exhaustion? Because he has a brain that handles large affairs with ease, and a body that, in spite of unlimited impositions, keeps that brain in perfect working order; and, further, because he has taken daily doses of that greatest of all tonics, success. He was not pulling a dead weight. When he bent

to the oars he felt the boat bound beneath him. If the spontaneity of effort that springs from a vigorous physique animated by an intense purpose ever flagged from fatigue, it was spurred anew by the joy of triumph. If the powers that stood the heat and burden of the day ever faltered, the reserves came to the rescue and all marched forward with fresh courage and energy, inspired by the thought that the work they were engaged in was one of world-wide importance and lasting influence, that its results would not end with the disappearance of the gorgeous pageant it had created, but would endure in a better taste in art, a higher ideal of civic and domestic life throughout a vast region of this country,—in the promotion of peace and the growth of mutual respect and fraternal feeling among the nations of the earth.

This herculean labor of Mr. Francis has brought to him a bountiful return. Merely the pride and joy of achievement would have been sufficient reward; but this is not by any means the sole or the chief recompense. When Mr. Francis assumed the task he has performed with such ability and success, he was already a distinguished man, a man of wealth, a man of affairs, one who had held high official positions. His experience in public life had made him a good speaker; he knew everybody in Missouri, and had a large acquaintance among prominent men all over the country. These three years have greatly developed his powers and enormously enhanced his reputation. As an executive, he has been chief among a score of able chiefs; as a man of affairs, he has had the immediate direction of undertakings on an immense scale, and has dealt with millions as he formerly did with thousands; the multiplicity of interests that have come before him in the creation of the fair and in the reception of its visitors has added greatly to his stock of information; constant practice has developed a good speaker into an accomplished orator, well informed, ready, graceful, and forceful; finally, his fame has gone forth to the uttermost parts of the world; he has met under the most favorable conditions many of the great of the nations, and in few cases did he have to look up.

If space permitted, I should like to dwell on a few striking incidents of Mr. Francis' career,—as his appearance at the centennial anniversary of Washington's inauguration, where, according to the testimony of strangers, he presented the finest figure in the cavalcade of governors and generals, and his interview with Wilhelm II., which secured from the Emperor the promise of the magnificent exhibit that Germany has made at the world's fair. His climax up to the pres-

ent (there are higher eminences ahead) was, I should say, his presidency at the farewell banquet to the International Congress of Arts and Science, on the night of October 22. In the grand banquet hall were seated hundreds of learned and famous men from all the civilized nations. While each of these men knew more about his specialty than the chairman,—in some cases, more than any one else in the world,—each recognized in Mr. Francis a *savant* in the greatest of all sciences—knowledge of mankind. These men of science found in him an intellect of quick comprehension and broad grasp; they bowed before him and yielded to him their admiration as a "master" of men.

Napoleon said that the secret of conquest was to have a larger force than your opponent at the point of conflict. Some men have large intellectual forces, but they are slow in bringing them into action. The cause of Mr. Francis' success is the fact that he not only has a magnificent mental armament, but it is always in order and on the spot when it is wanted. He wins victory before his enemy can unlimber his guns.

Mr. Francis is a man of fine appearance and commanding presence, six feet in stature, broad-shouldered and deep-chested. A clear, keen blue eye, a broad and high forehead, a decided chin with a marked indentation suggesting a lovely dimple of infancy, and a square, powerful jaw, make up a striking physiognomy,—a countenance always keen and alert, an eye that never misses anything it wants to see, an outspoken, hearty manner, an expression, ordinarily, of frank cordiality, but with immeasurable reserves that may make it, upon occasion, as grim as war. A man at home in all kinds of company, a notable "mixer," at once winning, persuasive, and masterful,—persuading by ready wit and clear-cut argument, winning by his magnetic manner, and compelling by his will and the power of his personality.

He is about to make the tour of the world, to return the visits paid on his invitation by the nations of the earth to the United States and to the city of St. Louis. What could be a more appropriate sequel to the latest chapter in his career? And what traveler ever started out with such assurance of a hearty welcome throughout his circuit! In every country of the globe, from savagery to the highest civilization, he will meet men who have been his guests, who have shared his hospitality as president of the exposition, who have enjoyed his cordial smile and his hearty hand-shake, and they will give him a welcome such as no American has ever received except General Grant.

III.—GEORGE B. CORTELYOU.

BY LOUIS A. COOLIDGE.

IT is acknowledged at the outset that this is a eulogistic article. Nothing else could be written by one who has been closely associated with Chairman Cortelyou during the trying days of the campaign which has just closed. There could be no finer test of the quality of the man than that to which he has been subjected during the last three months, and that he has stood the test is an achievement worth while.

When Mr. Cortelyou's selection to be chairman of the National Committee was first announced, some of the old party managers were inclined to criticise the President for placing the responsibilities of the campaign upon inexperienced shoulders. It was said by some that the appointment meant that the President was to be his own campaign manager, and that Mr. Cortelyou was simply to act as his representative at headquarters; by others, that we were to have an exhibition of amateur politics, with the natural result. Mr. Cortelyou had not been a week in place before those who had been most free to criticise were equally free to praise. He became the master of the situation quietly but instantly. The leaders whom he chose to be associated with him in the management of the campaign fell easily and willingly into complete harmony with his views, and they worked with him zealously and approvingly until the end.

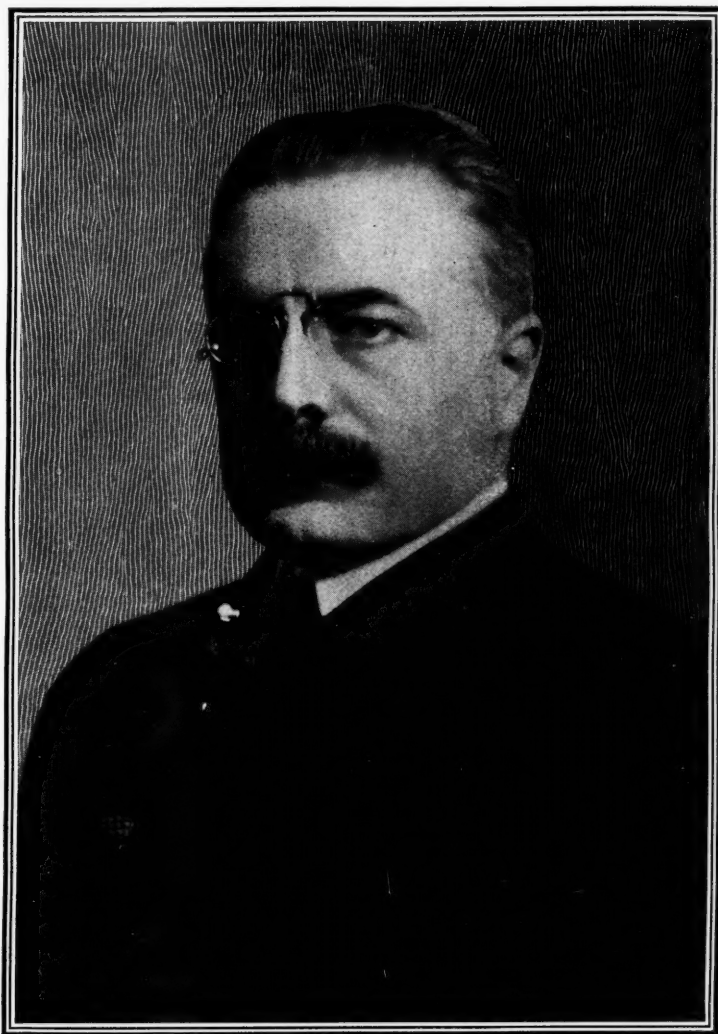
If I were asked what was Mr. Cortelyou's most marked characteristic, I should say: Complete mastery of self. There was never a moment during the campaign when he seemed in any way discomposed by the developments of the day. It was as if he had foreseen every contingency and had prepared himself in advance to meet it. Nothing could take him by surprise or throw him off his balance. His self-restraint was shown most strikingly in the last days of the campaign, when the Democratic candidate adopted as his own the irresponsible charges of yellow newspapers and muddled the political waters with assertions regarding the President and the chairman of the National Committee which were infamous if true, and which, if not true, were discreditable to those who made them. The offenses charged were so entirely foreign to the character of the two men involved that they aroused hot indignation among their friends and advisers. Chairman Cortelyou was urged strongly by some of those who stood highest in the party to deny the charges and denounce them.

It was a sore temptation for one whose first purpose throughout the campaign had been to carry on a clean fight, but he was wiser than those who pressed him. He counted securely on the native good sense of the American people, and on their confidence in the integrity of the President and himself. And he was right.

There has never been a chairman of a national committee who kept so closely in touch with the innumerable details of the campaign. There was no portion of the field in the States supposed to be doubtful, no matter how small, upon which he did not have his eye, and concerning the conditions in which he was not familiar. He relied chiefly upon his own sources of information, and there was never a time, even when the wildest claims were put out with apparent confidence from Democratic headquarters, and when Democratic newspapers were publishing extraordinary polls, that he was betrayed into a serious doubt as to the result. When the result came, he received it as imperceptibly as he had received every other announcement during the campaign, and without delay prepared to adjust himself to the new responsibilities inevitable to success.

Another striking quality of Chairman Cortelyou is his capacity for long-sustained effort. Four years ago, Chairman Hanna spent comparatively little time at headquarters, and assigned the details of correspondence and of active management to others. It can be said of Chairman Cortelyou literally that from the day of his appointment up to the day of election he devoted every waking hour to the active work of the campaign. He would keep at work every morning until 2 or 3 o'clock, and would be at it again as soon as he had breakfasted. He had no form of recreation, accepted no invitations, no matter how attractive, and allowed nothing to divert him, even for a moment, from the exacting work he had in hand.

Above all things, Chairman Cortelyou insisted that the campaign should be conducted on a high plane, and that nothing be done by anybody connected with the committee which would not safely bear the light of day. He accomplished, probably, what has never before been accomplished in American politics,—conducted a campaign for the Presidency without making a single pledge or promise to anybody as to the course of the administration either in regard to appointments to office or to carrying out a policy. No

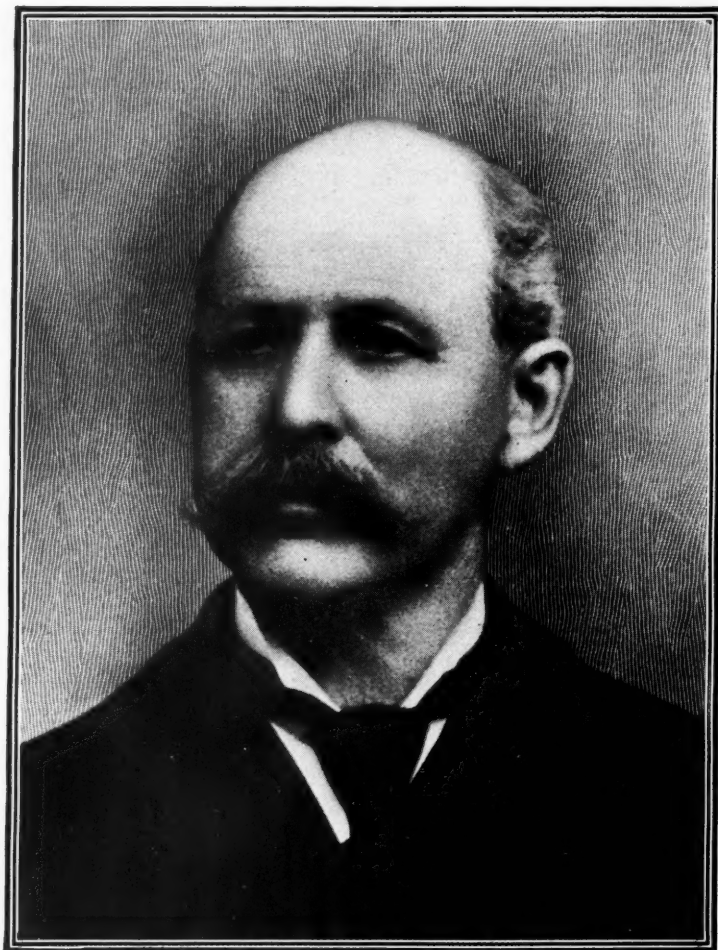


HON. GEORGE B. CORTELYOU, CHAIRMAN OF THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE.

letter was written from headquarters by anybody connected with the committee which could not be published without embarrassment; no arrangement was entered into which would have brought discredit to the committee if it had been known. The campaign was so clean and straightforward that the opposition were befuddled by that very circumstance. It was a situation so entirely different from any with which they were familiar that they were constantly suspecting combinations which were never even suggested, and for which there could have been no need. It was Chairman Cortelyou's determination that Pres-

ident Roosevelt's election should come to him without the smirch of a questionable transaction at any stage of the campaign. He succeeded far beyond what he dared to hope, and in doing so he has set a new mark for the conduct of national campaigns hereafter.

Forcefulness, tact, high purpose,—these are the qualities that have made Chairman Cortelyou at forty-two what he is to-day, a recognized leader of the Republican party, a hope and assurance to those who look for honesty, cleanliness, frankness, and fair dealing in our national politics.



HON. WILLIAM L. DOUGLAS, GOVERNOR-ELECT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

IV.—WILLIAM L. DOUGLAS.

BY H. L. WOOD.

AS the magnet draws steel and holds fast thereto, so has Governor-elect William L. Douglas brought to himself the majority vote of the State of Massachusetts. A State whose Republicanism is so pronounced as to be proverbial throughout the United States turned in a day and gave to a Democratic candidate for governor a majority exceeding by nearly one thousand votes that received by a Republican last year. It was a change that stunned the Republicans, who had given credence of such a result neither to W. L. Douglas nor to any other man.

It was a breaking of political tradition that had hardly been given place among the possibilities by Republican leaders. There was not that sweep of enthusiasm which would give inkling of so marked a triumph, and the election overturn, in the quiet ballot war, came more as a shock, to the unsuspecting. Significance is added in the realization that the benefit accruing from this overturn all came to the governor-elect. It was the victory of a man, not of a party. For in the same ballot-boxes where reposed the votes that gave Mr. Douglas a plurality of

36,000 was found for Theodore Roosevelt, the Republican Presidential candidate, a plurality of 89,000 votes. This diversity is the remarkable feature of the election, and Mr. Douglas occupies a resultant position that is unique, for it is doubtful if there is another man in the old Bay State to-day who could have won a like triumph.

While there were issues in the campaign which worked toward the success of Mr. Douglas, it is to the power of a personality that touched the people and brought from all classes a support that was phenomenal that his election is primarily due. The Canadian reciprocity issue, which Mr. Douglas made his campaign theme, had somewhat to do with his selection. So did the labor agitation against Governor Bates, the Republican candidate, for his veto of the so-called "overtime" bill. But neither of these were sufficient of themselves to bring to Mr. Douglas those thousands of Republican votes which placed him above high-water mark in the result. Rather was it the widespread knowledge of the man himself, and of his life and character. There is in human nature a liking for a "man," used in that sense which is most comprehensive, with a coupling of true qualities of integrity and justice toward all. There is a love of the plain, democratic, and every-day sort of citizen whose life-record has demonstrated these sterling qualities, and in Mr. Douglas the voters of the State found such a candidate.

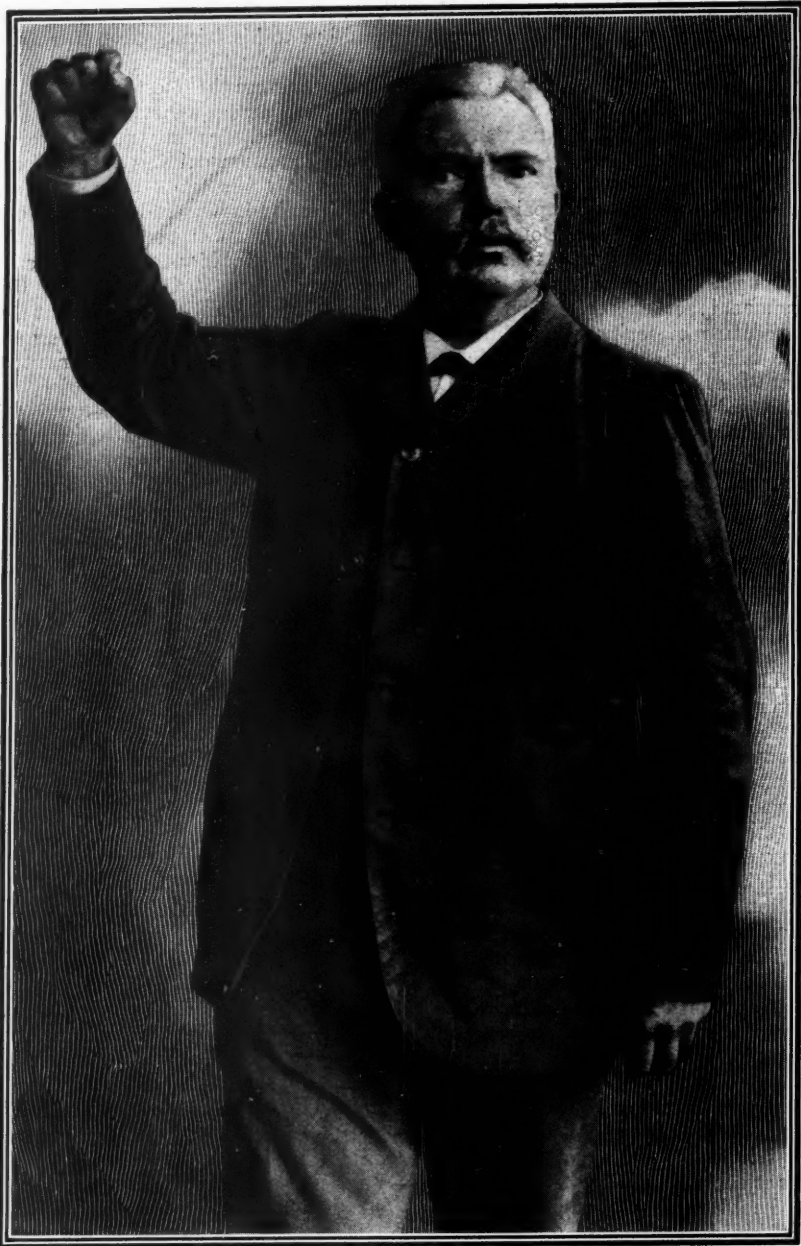
The birthplace of Mr. Douglas was in historic Plymouth, Mass. It was on August 22, 1845, that he was born, and his early years were spent on one of the small and barren farms of the southern section of that town. When the boy was but five years of age, his father died at sea, and two years later, his mother being unable to support him, he was given into the care of his uncle under an apprenticeship, to learn the trade of shoemaking. This apprenticeship lasted until he was sixteen years of age, and when he graduated from his uncle's little shop he was a full-fledged shoemaker, and was accounted a particularly good one. A year before he left his uncle, it is told that he was able to build a complete pair of brogans such as were worn at that time. During this time, he assisted, when he could, in the support of his mother and the other children of the family, and many a small sum from the apprentice, secured here or there, found its way into the hands of the mother. When sixteen years of age, he went to South Braintree, and was for three years with Ansel Thayer, where he learned to bottom shoes. With a love of adventure that comes to one naturally at that age, he determined to make his way West, and in

1864, with the fever strong upon him, bade good-bye to his friends of the East and started for Colorado. Those were the days of toilsome journeys across the Western plains, and from Nebraska to Denver, a distance of six hundred and fifty miles, the young man trudged beside a prairie schooner, driving the four-ox team. He rounded out his trade by serving a further apprenticeship in Colorado with a custom shoemaker, and then, in company with Albert Studley, of Scituate, Mass., conducted a custom boot and shoe store at Golden City, Colo. Three years of Western life was sufficient for the young man, and returning to his native town of Plymouth, in 1867, he spent the next three years working at his trade.

A characteristic of Mr. Douglas is a determination to progress that balks at no difficulty, and this was exemplified when, having noticed the development of Brockton as a shoe-manufacturing center, he went there in 1870 and secured employment as superintendent of the factory of Porter & Southworth. This position he retained until 1875, when the firm failed, and thereafter he continued for a time with their successors. With a capital of \$875, saved from his earnings in the shoe shop, Mr. Douglas began manufacturing shoes on his own account in 1876, commencing in one large room, and from that small start he has built up a business which is the largest of its kind in the world. Nearly three thousand employees are on his payroll.

Above the medium height, with a well-filled frame, Mr. Douglas has a presence that is commanding, yet not forbidding. The face is full and smooth, bearing the passage of time easily. The forehead is high, above the steel-blue eyes, and the head is bald, with close-cut gray hair about the lower part, and the governor-elect wears a full gray mustache. The face, the figure, impress one and beget a second look as he passes on the street. Late years have brought a noticeable stoop to the once erect figure, but his step is as elastic and the virility of the man is as pronounced as that of many who are younger in years.

Mr. Douglas will carry to the State House an ability that is one great essential to every business success, and that has been largely instrumental in the upbuilding of his private interests. It is an ability to read men and to select those best fitted to carry out his wishes, with an interest close to his own in their accomplishment. He has the faculty of getting men who feel an interest in their work that is akin to his. With this ability utilized in the selection of his advisers in the administration of State affairs, his rule as governor of Massachusetts is promising of marked success.



PASTOR CHARLES WAGNER.

[One of the strongest, sweetest, most helpful characters who have visited our shores from abroad for years is Pastor Charles Wagner, the author of the now famous work, "The Simple Life." Pastor Wagner, who has just completed a two months' lecture tour of the United States, on the invitation of President Roosevelt, is an Alsatian, leader of the French Liberal Protestant movement, and author of a number of books which have achieved immense popularity. His "Simple Life" is a plea for more wholesome, less complex, less artificial, existence. A brief sketch of Pastor Wagner's career and an outline of his work appeared in an article in the REVIEW OF REVIEWS for September.]



THE ARRIVAL OF THE FIRST WHITE MAN.

(A scene from the play of "Hiawatha," as presented at Desbarats, on the shore of Lake Huron.)

"HIAWATHA," AS THE OJIBWAYS INTERPRET IT.

BY WILLIAM C. EDGAR.

DESBARATS, Ontario, is a little village on the Canadian Pacific Railway, a short distance from Sault Ste. Marie. Here the Ojibway Indians annually produce their play of "Hiawatha" during the pleasant months of summer.

If one go thither in a critical spirit, he will easily discover ample opportunity for fault-finding, and may return whence he came without having derived very much pleasure from the performance. If it please him to do so, he may note that the fire on the island stage is kindled by means of the ordinary sulphur match of commerce, and that the iron pot swinging above it is too obviously from the village store. As *Hiawatha*, very erect and stalwart, brave in his elaborately beaded garments, with his handsome feather headdress reaching down his sinewy back, asks the pretty and demure *Minnehaha* to be his bride, at the wigwam of the ancient *Arrow Maker*, the eye should be kept closely upon the actors, otherwise, out of the "tail" of it, may be seen the cook of the hotel, in his white apron and cap, doing a wholly irrelevant "turn," in which a chicken, intended for dinner, participates, to its ultimate decapitation. Again, the cliff, from the top of which *Pau-Puk-Keewis* hurls defiance to *Hiawatha* and his friends, is often but scantily covered with green shrubs, and betrays by many a flapping bit of black can-

vas that in its construction the Great Spirit has operated rather too plainly through the hand of the native carpenter.

If, however, the visitor be willing to disregard the tittering whispers of an irreverent audience, and to pass over as inconsequential the numerous imperfections in stage management,—if, instead of making note of all these trivialities, he will look toward the noble background of the stage, with its wide stretch of deep, sunshiny lake terminating in the islands, rocky based and verdure crowned, which gem the bosom of the Georgian Bay, retaining in his ears, to the exclusion of all extraneous sounds, the melancholy refrain of the chorus set up by the tribe as its canoes circle the stage, it will be strange if he does not carry away some haunting memories which will return after many days with singular insistence and sweetness, bringing back with them the odor of the wilderness and fragments of half-remembered chants echoing from wooded hills over still and shining waters.

At best, the charm of this Indian play is elusive and subtle, but it is there for those who seek it, and who, by a little experience, learn just when to be deaf and unseeing, what is best to ignore, and how to avoid sundry obtrusive interruptions to the perfect enjoyment of this ab-

original drama. To do this a little practice is necessary, but in the end it is worth the while.

If one should chance to come to Desbarats, not when the garish light of day exposes all its shortcomings with pitiless exactness, but on a summer's night, with the moon climbing up behind the islands, he would approach the scene in the ideal way. Leaving the station, he would take his way to the straight, narrow river flowing between banks of fragrant rushes into the great lake. Down this stream, canoe carried, he should proceed to the spot where the Indian tepees make a semicircle on the hillside—the old, old camping-place of the Ojibways. After he has sought rest in the snug, clean inn, weary from the day's journey, he may be so fortunate as to hear the Indians, in the grove back of his lodge, singing their own songs in their own way, as they sit before their wigwams in the moonlight. It sometimes happens thus, and with such a lullaby the most unimaginative may easily find himself sinking to sleep with strange visions of the original Americans and their pagan woodland rites passing through his drowsy mind.

In the afternoon, about the ordinary matinee time, wild whoops are heard from the direction of the lakeside, not far from—in fact, much too near—the hotel. This is a signal that the show is about to begin. The audience, usually a small one, straggles up the hill, buys tickets from the white man near the gate, and enters

the inclosure. Here an Indian, in full dress, resplendent in skins and feathers, takes the tickets and acts as usher. An extra charge is made for reserved seats, which are rude benches under a shed, protected from the heat of the sun and the sudden summer showers. A desire to contribute as liberally as possible to the exchequer of the company should move one to purchase the higher priced ticket, but having done his duty by the treasurer, he should by all means escape from the inclosure and occupy the farther end of a certain weather-beaten old log which lies just outside. Here he may escape the comments of the audience and enjoy the proceedings in peace. This is undoubtedly "the best seat in the house," with the blue dome of heaven for its ceiling and the pebbles of the beach for its carpet.

Mr. L. O. Armstrong, who has spent his summers for many years on an island close by, is responsible for the production of the play of "Hiawatha." Ten years ago, he was traveling in an open boat along the north shore of Lake Huron, nearly thirty miles from Sault Ste. Marie. As night fell, he came upon a group of islands, and pitched his camp on one of them. When he awoke the next morning, he found the lake covered with canoes, and looking across to the mainland, discovered it to be the camping-ground of a tribe of Indians. He became acquainted with the natives and found them kindly

disposed. Later, he built himself a shelter on the island, and invited the Ojibways to visit him. He won their confidence and good will, and in the course of many long and friendly talks, learned that the legend of Hiawatha was not unfamiliar to them. He read parts of Longfellow's poem to his red guests, and they verified and corrected it. He then undertook to obtain the Indian version of the story, and in this, after patient effort and much tact, he finally succeeded. He was surprised to find how close a similarity existed between Longfellow's interpretation and the legendary lore of the Indians themselves.

Out of this acquaintance grew the idea of playing "Hiawatha," and its first



"MINNEHAHA" AND "HIAWATHA," AS THEY APPEAR IN THE PLAY.

presentation was given in 1899, before members of the Longfellow family, who have since testified to their enjoyment of the event. Since then, Mr. Armstrong has succeeded in elaborating the play somewhat, but the Indians are loath to depart from their own notions, and resent innovations of any kind. There are several additional scenes in *Hiawatha's* history which might perhaps be given with excellent dramatic and musical effect, but the actors decline to present them. Particularly and emphatically, they refuse to portray the great famine and the death of *Minnehaha*, nor will they sing her death chant. They maintain that the costumes, dances, and songs of the play as it is now given are correct, and any suggestions to alter them in the slightest particular are disregarded. It is clear that the Indians give their own interpretation of the *Hiawatha* legend, and they certainly go about it in a serious and conscientious way. In harmony with this spirit, one may take it or leave it, but beyond certain limitations, determined by the Indians themselves, it is impossible to extend or vary the play, although, this year, the demands of the gallery have been met by *Pau-Puk-Keewis* to the extent of interpolating a modern laughing song, translated into Indian, an innovation that is far from commendable.

The auditorium is a natural amphitheater on the shore; the stage, a small artificial island, about a hundred feet distant, at one end of which stand the lodge and wigwam of *Nokomis*. A few branches of trees are placed at intervals along the back of the stage. To the left, on the mainland, a very good imitation of a cliff has been constructed. This is covered with dark canvas, and is so masked behind pine trees, vines, and shrubs that it appears to be a natural promontory, towering far above the audience, and overhanging at its peak the deep water of the lake.



SHOWANO (A FULL-BLOODED OJIBWAY) AS "HIAWATHA."

The scenery surrounding this little stage is the most magnificent of any theater on the continent, its background being the rocky islands of the Georgian Bay. These rise steep and clear cut from the edge of the shining waters, and are covered with brilliant foliage. Bold-featured and picturesque, these islands, in their strong coloring, stand as if they had been prepared for the use of some mighty prehistoric scene shifter, and are far more artificial in appearance than the wooden cliff which the Indians themselves have made. This beautiful spot has for generations been the camping-ground of the Ojibways, and is, therefore, most appropriate for the purpose they have now put it to. Back of the stand where the spectators sit rises a gentle slope, crowned by a semicircle of tepees. All this, on a fair summer after-

noon, makes an ideal setting for the Indian play.

The cast of characters includes *Hiawatha*, *Minnehaha*, *Pau-Puk-Keewis*, *Chibiabos*, *Iagoo*, *Nokomis*, the *Arrow Maker*, and some of the minor characters in Longfellow's poem. Including the papoose and two small boys, about forty usually take part in the presentation. A conscientious fidelity to the Indian's own conception of the various parts distinguishes the acting, which is obviously untutored and genuine.

The acts include the assembling of the tribes upon the island, the infancy and youth of *Hiawatha*, his wooing, the wedding feast, the treachery, disgrace, and pursuit of *Pau-Puk-Keewis*, the arrival of *Black Robe*, and the final departure of the hero of the play.

Showano, a full-blooded Ojibway, with a really fine idea of the character, presents *Hiawatha*. He is graceful, dignified, and courtly, and possesses a certain charm which is singularly winning,—an Indian of the rare Fenimore Cooper type. Until this year, the part of *Minnehaha* was taken by his wife, who was a most attractive young woman. These two came to know and love each other through the production of the drama, in which they represented the two most

important characters. Two years ago, they were married, but last winter *Minnehaha* died, and Showano experienced too profoundly some of the grief of the hero he portrays. The mimic representation of *Hiawatha's* life has realized in this sorrowful incident a very near approach to the story as Longfellow has told it. The modern *Hiawatha* mourns sincerely for the lost *Minnehaha*, and his grief has given to his acting, this year, a melancholy and pathetic quality which is very touching. The present *Minnehaha* is a young sister of Showano's late wife.

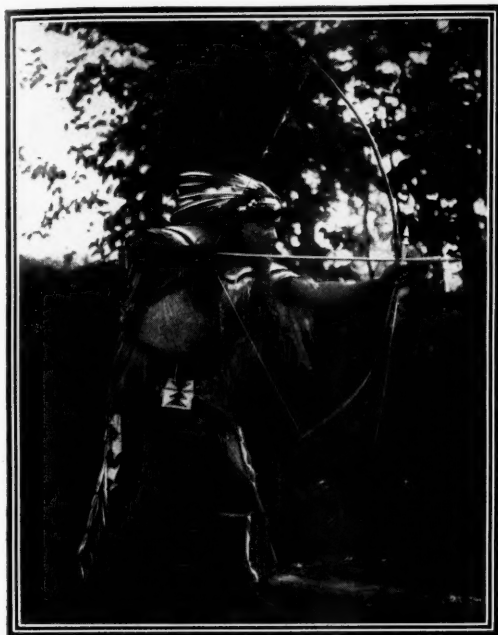
Although she is over eighty years old, *Nokomis* is still alert and agile. She does her part with great spirit and evident enjoyment. Good nature beams from her keen old eyes, and her feet can and do still trip a lively measure in the village dances. As she stands at the door of her wigwam, rocking the infant *Hiawatha* in his odd cradle, she sings a very ancient lullaby, used from time immemorial in her own tribe. This is none other than the Indian version of Longfellow's "Ewa-yea! My little owl!"—

"Hush, the naked bear will get thee!
Ewa-yea! My little owl!
Who is this that lights the wigwam—
With his great eyes lights the wigwam?
Ewa-yea! My little owl!"

The wooing of *Minnehaha* is very prettily and most effectively portrayed. *Hiawatha* announces his intention of seeking a bride among the Dakotas, and, disregarding the protests of *Nokomis* and his people, departs in his canoe. He reaches the mainland, and passes along the trail before the audience to the tepee of the ancient *Arrow Maker*, which stands at the extreme left, near the shore. Within sits the demure *Minnehaha*, and near the entrance the *Arrow Maker*, busy at his trade. The suitor pauses in the little grove on the hillside to send an arrow into a deer, and bearing his newly slain gift upon his shoulder, he appears before the wigwam. The *Arrow Maker* makes him welcome, and *Minnehaha* gives "them drink in bowls of bass-wood." After obtaining the consent of the *Arrow Maker*, *Hiawatha* and his



OLD "NOKOMIS" WITH BABE, "HIAWATHA," IN HER ARMS.



"HIAWATHA" SHOOTING THE DEER WHICH HE LAYS AT THE FEET OF "MINNEHAHA."

bride start homeward in their canoe, making a romantic picture as they speed swiftly over the lake, while the old man stands in the doorway of his lonely home and moralizes on the departure of his pretty daughter with the "youth with flaunting feathers."

When the couple arrive at the village there is a series of wedding festivities, serving to introduce several Indian songs and dances which are very unique. Old *Nokomis* acts as hostess at the wedding feast, and calls upon a shy little dusky maid to sing. She responds with "The Lake Sheen," a quaint and tuneful melody. *Pau-Puk-Keewis* performs his beggar's dance, and *Chibiabos* chants in a melodious voice. Various Indian rites are presented in connection with this scene, which is full of curious and interesting Ojibway customs. *Minnehaha* disappears shortly after the wedding feast, the Indians declining to present any later incidents in her history.

Pau-Puk-Keewis is both the low comedian and the heavy villain of the play. The part was taken this year by a lively and accomplished Iroquois, who enters into it with the greatest zest and shows much dramatic ability. The act which follows *Hiawatha's* wooing depicts the mischief-making proclivities, love of gambling, and trickery of "the handsome *Yenadizze*." Having been

discovered cheating, he escapes the vengeance of the village by hiding. While the warriors are away hunting, he returns to taunt and insult the women. *Nokomis* recalls the absent hunters and *Pau-Puk-Keewis* takes flight. Then follows a very thrilling man-hunt, which culminates in a spectacular dive from the top of the cliff into the lake below.

In the next act, *Iagoo* tells the tribe what he has seen during his travels,—of the canoe with wings, out of which came the lightning and thunder, and of the warriors with hair upon their chins and faces painted white. All save *Hiawatha* mock him; but the hero confirms his story, having seen the same wonderful things in a vision. Soon thereafter comes *Black Robe*, the missionary priest, bearing the cross. *Hiawatha* welcomes him, and intercedes in his behalf with the tribe, which finally receives him in friendship. With the coming of the missionary, the forerunner of the white man's civilization, *Hiawatha's* work is finished. In sonorous language and with eloquent gesture, he bids farewell to his people and prepares to take his final departure "to the portals of the sunset."

The play closes with a most effective and beautiful scene,—the passing of the Ojibway messiah,—a picture that will remain long in the memory of the spectator and haunt him with its fascinating melancholy. When *Hiawatha* steps into his birch-bark canoe and begins his death-chant, the sun has declined until its rays make a glittering pathway leading into the islands of the west. As he moves from the shore without the aid of oar or paddle (the boat being carried forward by means of an unseen sunken cable), the wailing voices of the warriors and squaws take up the refrain. The departing chief stands erect, with his face toward the setting sun. His voice is deep, clear, and musical. Holding his paddle aloft, he sings, mournfully:

"Mahnoo ne-nah nin-ga-mah-jah,
Mahnoo ne-nah nin-ga-mah-jah;
Hiawatha, ne, nin-ga-de-jah.
Mahnoo ne-nah nin-ga-mah-jah, neen,
Hiawatha, neen, nin-ga-de-jah."

His boat moves rapidly westward, the tribe and the chief chanting antiphonally. The scene is inexpressibly sad and beautiful beyond words. The eyes of the watchers are fastened upon the stalwart figure in the disappearing canoe, but soon the sun's rays dazzle them and the hero disappears in a glorious blaze of gold. Far, far away, from the unseen distance, from the "Islands of the Blessed," faintly come the last notes of the departed *Hiawatha*, and thus ends the play.

THE REMAKING OF A RURAL COMMONWEALTH.

BY CLARENCE H. POE.

(Editor of *The Progressive Farmer*, Raleigh, N. C.)

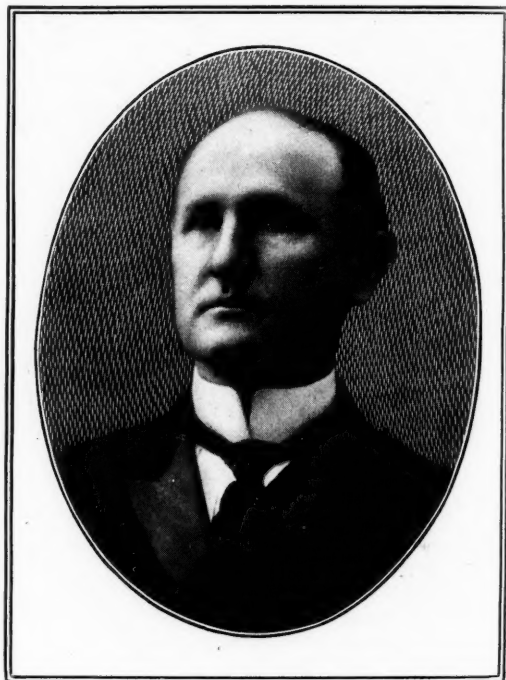
THE population of the United States is still chiefly rural. Barely two-fifths of our 76,000,000 inhabitants, according to the Census of 1900, dwell outside our "country districts." The "Man with the Hoe" is still the representative of the most numerous class of our population.

But this class has not wielded power commensurate with its numbers. It has not contributed its full share to the forward movements of the last century. It has not kept pace with the march of modern progress. And plain as the condition is, the cause is equally plain. Isolation and Illiteracy have shackled the country-dweller. His remoteness from railroad and telegraph and printing-press—his physical isolation—has largely shut him out from contact with the material forces which have revolutionized city life, while the inefficiency of his schools, his inadequate education, has kept him in intellectual isolation,—has largely shut him out from contact with the powerful new influences in all branches of science and trade and industry.

Now, however, these conditions are changing. Isolation and Illiteracy, the ancient enemies of rural progress, are going down before well-planned movements for better public schools, better country roads, rural mail delivery, rural telephones, public school libraries, agricultural teaching, etc. To describe these new forces as they appear in one Southern State, and to picture through them the remaking of a rural commonwealth, is the object of this paper.

THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

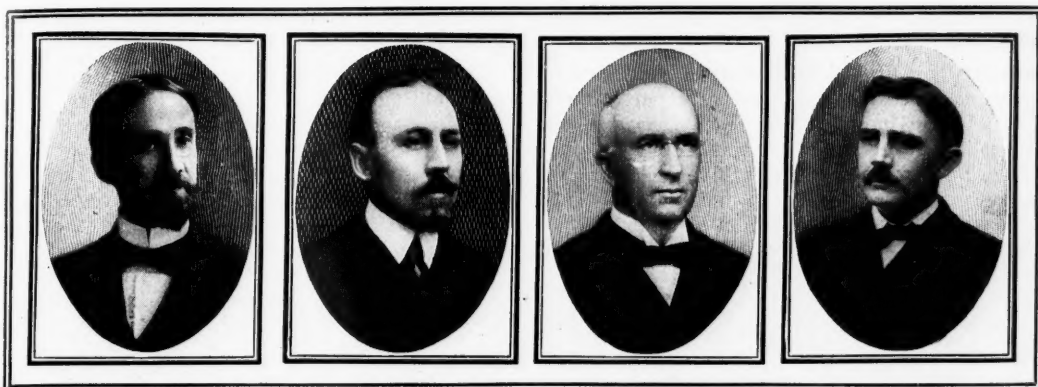
Let us glance first at the work for better public schools, for the school is the index of a people's progress. Six years ago, a distinguished North Carolinian, now editor of a magazine of international reputation, said, in a public address delivered in this State: "The doctrine that we are too poor to maintain schools has kept us poor. It has driven more men and more wealth from the State and kept more away than any other doctrine has ever cost us—more even than the doctrine of secession." This lesson we have now learned, and all the better because it has been taught by the stern old master whose school is yet as dear as it was in Poor Richard's day. We have found that the inefficiency of our



GOV. CHARLES B. AYCOCK, OF NORTH CAROLINA.

(The sturdy advocate of improved district schools for whites and blacks in his State.)

schools is a two-edged sword, which both impels emigration and repels immigration. And while from the days of the Revolution until now there has been handed down from sire to son a deep and abiding dread of taxes, we have at last come to see that the indirect tax levied by ignorance is more burdensome than any direct tax ever levied to maintain schools. The last Legislature found it necessary to issue bonds in order to free the State from debt, but it did not dare to reduce the school tax rate of 19 cents on each \$100 worth of property, or to repeal the special appropriation of \$200,000 for aiding the weaker common schools. On the contrary, larger amounts for the State's educational work were cheerfully voted. Within the last five years, the average length of school term for both white and black races has been increased more than 40 per cent., while the number of districts vot-



PROFESSOR B. W. KILGORE.

(Director of the North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station.)

DR. CHARLES W. BURKETT.

(The leader in agricultural education in North Carolina.)

DR. GEORGE T. WINSTON.

(A champion of industrial education in the South.)

HON. JAMES Y. JOYNER.

(State superintendent of public instruction.)

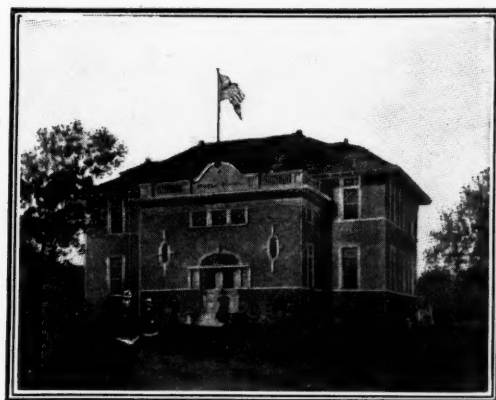
ing special local taxes has doubled within the last twelve months.

There is also a constantly growing demand for better schoolhouses. In 1902, three times as many new buildings were erected as in 1901, and last year and this the movement has gone forward by leaps and bounds under the stimulus of the Schoolhouse Loan Fund of \$200,000 set apart by the Legislature of 1903. From this fund any rural district may borrow one-half the cost of its new school building,—the loan to bear 4 per cent. interest and to be repaid in ten annual installments. As fast as the money is returned it will be loaned to other districts. At this writing, more than \$100,000 of the fund has been called for, and Superintendent Joyner believes that the entire amount will be used before the Legislature reassembles.

Consolidation of school districts is also doing much to promote the improvement of buildings and the lengthening of terms. Two or more weak districts, whose sparse populations and small areas have meant shabby houses and poor teachers, join their forces, erect an attractive building, and employ one or more efficient teachers. A fine illustration of what has been accomplished in this way is furnished by the Pleasant Hill District, in Henderson County, photographs of the old and new buildings accompanying this article. Here three districts were consolidated, a special tax levied, and the new two-thousand-dollar building completed in September, 1903, half the money being borrowed from the Schoolhouse Loan Fund. The following letter, dated October 11, 1904, briefly tells the result: "In the old building, with an enroll-



The old building.



The new building.

THE OLD AND THE NEW PLEASANT HILL PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDINGS, HENDERSON COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.

ment for the district of about one hundred and twenty pupils, there was an average attendance of forty or fifty children for a four months' term, and usually with poorly prepared teachers. In the new building, last year, with the consolidated district, there was an enrollment of about one hundred and sixty-five children, with three good teachers, for a four months' term, and with an average attendance of about ninety children. This year, the school has started off for a six months' term, and has one hundred and eighty children enrolled, and an average attendance for the first month of about one hundred and thirty, some of the children coming three miles to take advantage of the new school. I would state also that this has been so strong an object lesson to other districts that two other similar schools will be finished and dedicated within a few weeks, and several other districts are now calling for elections on the special school tax and will probably build this coming year."

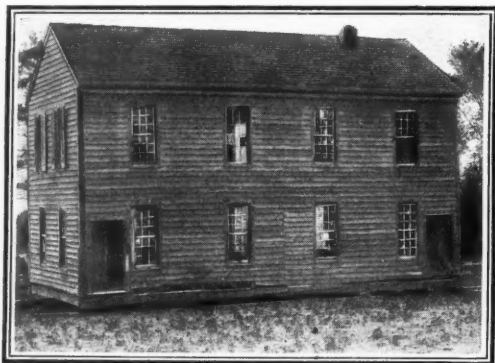
BETTER METHODS OF RURAL EDUCATION.

But the leaders of the North Carolina campaign for better schools have not been unmindful of the fact that there is grave need, not only of an increased quantity of rural education, but also of an improved quality of rural education. In fact, our people have been so long content with a small quantity largely because they have had a poor quality. The curriculum has not been adapted to the needs of country children. "Every book they study," said one of our college presidents, two years ago, "leads to the city; every ambition they receive inspires them to run away from the country; the things they read about are city things; the greatness they dream of is city greatness." To this misfit scheme of instruction the long-prevalent idea

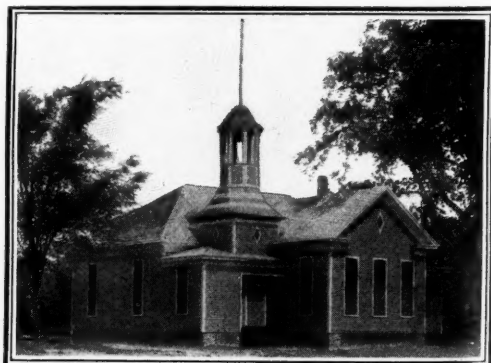
that the farmer does not need school training must be largely attributed. But now the spirit of the school is changing. Henceforth it is to lay hold on the life of its pupils. In North Carolina, agriculture and nature study now have a place in the curriculum, and the text-book, "Agriculture for Beginners," written by three professors in the State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, is winning favor wherever it is introduced. For the first time, the farmer boy is to learn from his text-books that education may be applied to work in the fields and orchards as well as to work in the stores and counting-rooms. How much this is to mean in increased agricultural wealth it is impossible to estimate, but probably an even greater gain is to be made in the farmer's changed attitude toward his calling. For great will be the change when he comes to see no longer the dull, unmeaning tasks of yesterday, but life and mystery in every farming operation, and the sublimest forces of nature allied with him in his daily work. It should also be said just here that not only in the public schools is agricultural education receiving attention, but at the A. & M. College a magnificent new agricultural building,—one of the finest and best-equipped college buildings in the whole South,—is now in process of erection.

SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

One other recent educational innovation should have attention before I pass on to other subjects. This is the rural school library plan. The State Literary and Historical Association was barely able to get the measure through the General Assembly of 1901, but, as finally passed, \$5,000 was set apart to aid 500 libraries,—\$10 to be given to each school whose patrons would

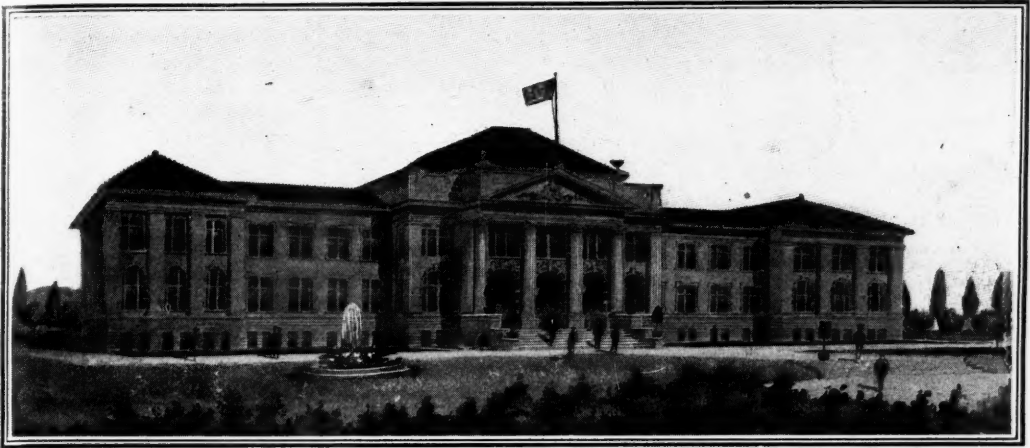


The old "Academy."



The new school building.

THE OLD SCHOOLHOUSE, SNOWHILL, GREENE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA, BUILT IN 1850, AND USED UNTIL THE SPRING OF 1904, AND THE NEW SCHOOL BUILDING ERECTED, A FEW MONTHS AGO, AS A RESULT OF THE CONSOLIDATION OF DISTRICTS.



THE NEW AGRICULTURAL BUILDING OF THE AGRICULTURE AND MECHANIC ARTS COLLEGE,
WEST RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA.

(This building, now in process of erection, will be three stories high, 208 feet long, and splendidly equipped.)

raise at least \$10, and appropriate \$10 from their school fund, to start a collection of books; provided, however, that not more than \$60 of the \$5,000 State appropriation should be used for any one of the ninety-seven counties. From the first the idea was surprisingly popular, and when the Legislature met last year, eighteen months after the appropriation became available, more than three-fourths of the counties had reached the money limit fixed by law. Under the act of 1903, \$5,000 was set apart to aid 500 new libraries and \$2,500 to aid schools wishing to enlarge libraries already established. And public interest continues unabated. Three years ago, probably less than a score of rural public schools had attempted to begin a collection of books; before another year, fully a thousand will have libraries. And in every case they have quickened the interest and widened the horizon of the pupil, and increased the efficiency of the school. Many a child whom the dull drill of the text-books would never have reached has been aroused and inspired by contact with some poet, traveler, historian, or scientist, who speaks through these library volumes.

AN EXHIBIT OF PROGRESS.

The following statement, just issued by the Hon. J. Y. Joyner, State superintendent of public instruction, presents in very vivid fashion the results of the educational awakening in North Carolina:

1900.	Length of school term.	1904.
14.6 weeks		17.0 weeks
30	Number of local tax districts.	229

1900.		1904.
\$135,000	Raised by local taxation.	\$330,000
	Public School Fund.	
\$702,702		\$1,765,362
	Value Public School property.	
\$1,153,311		\$1,869,890
\$56,207	Spent for new houses.	\$170,420
1,132	Number log houses.	
	Districts without houses.	
953		527
659,629	School population.	673,774
400,452	Enrollment.	440,264
206,918	Average attendance.	261,149
\$24.99	Salary white teachers.	\$28.30
0	Number school libraries.	840
0	Volumes in libraries.	75,000

THE MOVEMENT FOR GOOD ROADS.

Next to the tax levied by illiteracy, the heaviest tax paid by North Carolina heretofore has been its mud tax,—diminished value for every product of farm, or forest, or quarry because of the bad roads fixed between it and its market; diminished power for every brain and for every skilled hand because of the barriers between them and the great world of action. Now, however, we are literally beginning to mend our ways. And two facts,—first, that well-built roads are costly; second, that they serve more than one generation,—make it plain that the issue of bonds is the most practicable plan of progress. The last Legislature accordingly arranged for road-bond elections in fifteen coun-



TEAMS HAULING LOADS OF COTTON OVER AN IMPROVED ROAD.

ties, the issues ranging from \$50,000 to \$300,000. We discovered long ago that the nearer land is to market and church and school the greater is its value and the more profitable is its product. A no less notable truth we have since learned,—that in practice nearness is a matter of hours and minutes rather than of miles and furlongs: the farmer is near any place which he can reach cheaply and quickly, while he is far from any place to which transportation is slow and costly. If, therefore, he improves his roads so that he can travel to town with twice as much speed as formerly and transport his products at half the former cost, he gets for land and business all the increase in value that he would get by cutting the distance in half. To all intents and purposes, he moves near town and takes his farm with him. Meaning neither abandoned country homes nor overcrowded city slums, this new and wiser "rural emigration" is profitable to both town and country.

RURAL MAIL DELIVERY AND TELEPHONES.

Closely allied with the matter of highway improvement is the extension of the rural mail delivery service, the most important and successful effort to help the country resident that the national government has ever made. Even now, when the New York man may outdo Puck by putting a girdle about the earth in ten minutes (as Mr. Mackay actually did some months ago), hundreds of thousands of farmers get mail from offices visited only two or three times a week by "star route" carriers. To obtain a reply from a neighbor at the nearest office requires, under the most favorable conditions, at least half a week, and the newspapers are stale before they reach the reader. Moreover, the farmer must often travel several miles over bad roads to get the benefit of even this poor service. But rural free delivery is steadily reducing the number of these communities. At one bound it has set for

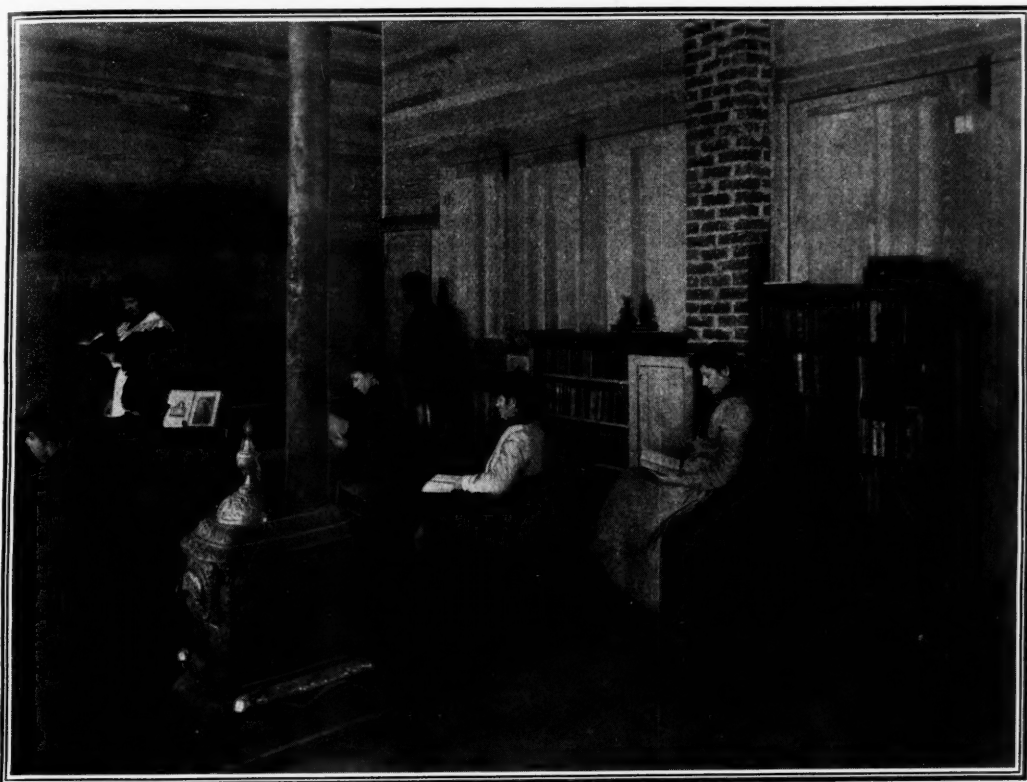
ward many a neighborhood a full score of years. An interview I had some time ago with the carriers on the three Raleigh routes (which had then been in operation a little less than a year) furnishes a striking illustration of what the system is accomplishing. The carrier on Route No. 1 reported that in five months the number of newspapers subscribed for by people along his route had almost doubled. The carrier on Route No. 2 was delivering

seventy-five weekly papers and forty-three dailies to people who, a few months before, had been reading only twenty-four weeklies and fourteen dailies. In the territory covered by Route No. 3, there had been an increase of more than 60 per cent. in the number of weeklies read, while the number of farmers taking dailies had grown from one to thirty-three. And the number of rural free delivery routes is steadily growing. Three years ago, there were less than a dozen routes in all North Carolina; before January 1, we shall have nearly or quite one thousand, several entire counties being even now covered by the service.

Hardly less valuable is the rural telephone system. This is yet in its infancy, but it has a great future. Already in one North Carolina county nearly every land-owning farmer has a telephone. Here the country residents were talking about the attack on President McKinley within two hours after Czolgosz fired the fatal shot in Buffalo. They keep in close touch with the markets. They can confer with doctor, or merchant, or neighbor without loss of time and labor. The women and children find farm life much less lonely. Crime has decreased because criminals find it almost impossible to escape capture. And the cost has been trifling. The farmers have a coöperative company; they cut their own poles, string their own wire, and conduct all the business. This is the record of Union County, and what Union has done other counties will do.

FARMERS' CLUBS AND SCIENTIFIC AGRICULTURE.

Moreover, we are now reorganizing the Farmers' Alliance, with its political features eliminated. One of these days we shall have thousands of such farmers' clubs in all parts of the State—neighborhood organizations of the farmers and their families meeting at the school-houses once or twice each month. These clubs



A RURAL SCHOOL LIBRARY IN DURHAM COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.

(Three years ago, there were not a score of rural school libraries in the State; to-day, there are nearly one thousand.)

will quicken the social life of the communities and will take the lead in all matters looking to neighborhood improvement. They will do much to promote the very movements of which I have been speaking: all will work together for better schools and better schoolhouses, better roads and better mail facilities, better farming methods and a more beautiful country life. Years ago, we had similar organizations in nearly every township, but politics wrecked most of them. We are now building anew, and more durably than before, even if somewhat more slowly.

Some other progressive forces of which I should like to speak I must pass over with only a word or two of comment. Our State Board of Agriculture, our Agricultural Experiment Station, our A. & M. College, and our agricultural papers are doing much to hasten the coming of practicable, profitable, scientific farming. Diversification of crops is taking the place of the ruinous one-crop system of other days. Improved machinery, better methods of cultivation, and wiser feeding and fertilizing practices

are winning their way into all sections. The agricultural faculty of the A. & M. College has been greatly strengthened, and the number of students in the agricultural courses has increased 300 per cent. within the last three years. Farmers' institutes, in the summer months, are bringing the agricultural educators, experimenters, and scientists into actual touch with the men behind the plows. The manufacture and sale of liquor in rural districts has been forbidden by State statute, thus insuring greater sobriety and less law-breaking. Finally, the Southern Education Board is accomplishing much good by its system of educational rallies, while the Woman's Society for the Improvement of Country Schoolhouses and Grounds is admirably fulfilling the mission indicated by its title.

THE OLD-TIME FARMER AND HIS MODERN PROTOTYPE.

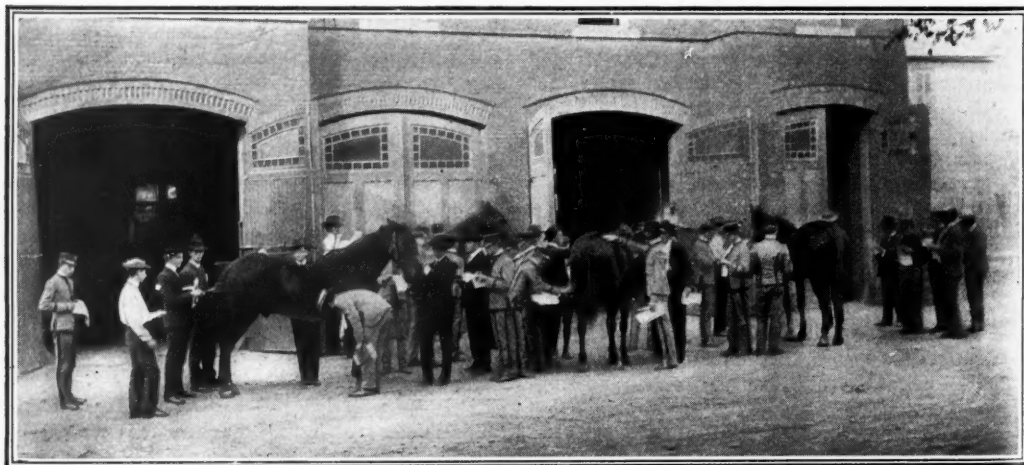
Let us cast a parting glance at the typical old-time farmer. Two or three months in each year, there being practically nothing to do on the

farm, he sent his children to the little one-room schoolhouse. There the pupils recited mechanically from text-books saturated with city ideas and city ideals—books in which the beauties and wonders of agriculture and nature study found no place. The city allured the more ambitious pupils; the others turned blindly and stolidly to tasks whose deeper meaning was never to be revealed to them. Ancient and costly farming methods remained unchanged, for the "Man with the Hoe" was content with the ways of the fathers. Four or five days in each year, this farmer helped to fill up the larger ruts in the roads, but there was no permanent highway improvement. Season after season bad roads kept him from profitable trips to market; times innumerable they kept his isolated family from needed visits to friends and relatives. Once a week, possibly twice, some one went to the little crossroads post office to get the letters and papers—if perchance there should be any; these trips were not regular or frequent, because each one meant the loss of half a day from work. With such a slow and costly system, that the farmer wrote few letters and took few papers is not surprising. Then, too, if he wished to summon a doctor, speak to a neighbor, or order from his merchant, a slow horseback trip over bad roads was the only available means of communication; the rural telephone was not dreamed of. But the tragedy of this man's life was that he was a drudge, a mechanical "slave to the wheel of labor." He was blind to the beauty of rural life and ignorant of the wonderful natural forces with which he had to deal.

How different the progressive farmer of today! Five months in each year his children go

to school, and the teaching has given them a new interest in their environment and in their daily work. The old one-room schoolhouse has given way to an attractive modern structure. Instead of an occasional book bought from the itinerant agent or borrowed from a neighbor, the school library puts the choicest of literary treasures at the disposal of the whole family. The old gullied highway is gone and a well-graded road sweeps by the farmer's house. Instead of the weekly paper and the occasional letter brought from the old post office, the rural mail-carrier brings a city daily each morning, and letters and magazines in refreshing abundance. To confer with a neighbor no longer means a ride of an hour or two; one or two minutes at the telephone suffices. Other advantages have followed. With better school methods have come more regular attendance and more enthusiastic pupils; better roads and increased travel have developed a new pride in the appearance of grounds and buildings; with better mail facilities there is more thought as to the quality of the periodical literature. And on this man's farm there is no drudgery. Knowledge has ennobled every task, and to him "every common bush is afire with God." His are the advantages of both town and country. Pan still pipes by the riverside, while the ring of the telephone and the distant shriek of the locomotive mingle with the music of his flute.

Do not understand me to say that the new farmer here portrayed is as yet the typical ruralist. He is not, by any means. The old-time farmer is yet many times as numerous. But the future is with the new farmer. The modern leaven will yet leaven the whole lump.



AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE STUDENTS JUDGING HORSES.

THE HAWAIIAN SUGAR PRODUCT.

BY LEWIS R. FREEMAN.

HAWAII, second only to Cuba and Java in the world's sugar production, has achieved this enviable position in less than twenty years of scientific cane-culture. Sugar was first made there by a Chinaman, on the island of Lanai, in 1802. His crude product was used in the manufacture of rum, then in great demand by the whaling fleets that foregathered at Honolulu. The first mill was put in operation on Kauai thirty years later, the cane having been raised on ground broken by native-drawn plows. The rolls were driven by oxen.

Centrifugals were first employed on the island of Maui in 1851, a steam plant following ten years later. Contract coolie labor was introduced from China at about the same time, but the coolies were sent home at the expiration of their terms of service because of the jealousy their presence aroused among the natives. Succeeding levies of coolies were better received, but the labor problem is still one of the greatest worries of the Hawaiian planter.

Sugar-planting as an industry dates from the signing of the reciprocity treaty with the United States in 1876, by which all raw sugars were admitted free of duty. The 1875 crop of twelve thousand tons was multiplied many times in the next decade, considerable capital—mostly island—was invested, and systematic methods came into general use. Serious depression followed the passage of the McKinley bill, which removed the duty from all foreign raw sugars and placed a bounty upon the home-grown beet product, but an immediate rally followed the practical restoration of the old conditions by the Wilson and the Dingley bills, and a period of prosperity was entered upon for Hawaii, which continued unchecked until, at the beginning of the new century, a fall in prices resulted from a combination of causes.

Annexation, while of immeasurable benefit to the Hawaiian sugar industry in assuring its future under a stable government, dealt it a severe blow in precluding the possibility of further importation of contract labor. Many Japanese, at the termination of their contracts, fared on to California and Washington, while the wage of those remaining has been gradually forced up from the \$12.50 per month prevailing in 1898 to \$17 and \$18. Portuguese and Porto Ricans, at the same ratio of increase, are now re-

ceiving \$20 and \$22. Labor, particularly since irrigation has been the rule, is by far the largest item in the planter's expense account, and the added burden has been more than commonly irksome from the fact that Cuba and Java are growing their sugar with five and six dollar labor.

To offset this handicap is the remarkable thoroughness of Hawaiian methods, notably those of growing. Mills, uniformly as complete and modern in equipment as the best of their foreign prototypes, are supplied from fields of great natural fertility, which irrigation and intensive cultivation have brought to a degree of productiveness not approached by the record yields of other countries. A crop average of ten and one quarter tons of sugar to each of four thousand acres is the record of one plantation on the island of Oahu, whose mill is but a few miles from the city limits of Honolulu. Fifteen and sixteen tons to the acre on the best land of the same plantation, year after year, is an achievement of which many foreign planters still refuse to acknowledge the possibility.

THE POTENCY OF IRRIGATION.

Irrigation has been the most potent single element operating to bring about these great yields and extend the available area of cane land. The twenty thousand acres comprising the land of the plantation in question and its two neighbors, situated on the leeward or dry side of the Oahu, were rated as absolute waste until the discovery that they were underlaid with artesian water, and capable of being irrigated by it, made cane-growing possible.

In 1882, a careful and apparently comprehensive government report gave the sugar crop for the island of Oahu as 3,000 tons for that year, and stated that with economy and scientific manufacture it might ultimately be increased to 3,500. Twenty years later, in 1902, the output of this island's sugar mills was 107,870 tons,—two hundred and eight times the outside limit of increase allowed in the estimate of the government agent.

This astounding increase was due in part to manufacturing improvements. The addition of two roller mills to the original three in use up to 1885, and the substitution of the nine-roller mill for the latter, effected an approximate sav-



IRRIGATED AND UNIRRIGATED SUGAR CANE OF THE SAME AGE.

ing of 20 per cent. in extraction. Improved chopping and shredding apparatus and hot water maceration have also done their part. This year, mechanical crystallization machines, first successfully used in the Java mills, have been installed, and are found to accomplish the work satisfactorily in less than a hundredth of the time formerly required.

But to irrigation the credit of the greatest portion of the increase is due. The heavy producing plantations on the leeward sides of the islands owe their existence to artificially applied water, and those on the windward or rainy sides trace a large swelling of their output to the same agent. Arid lands in Hawaii, as in western America, never having been subjected to the leaching drains of heavy rainfall, are of unusual richness in limes, phosphates, and other soluble elements required in plant growth; hence the success attendant upon the irrigation of such lands is not to be wondered at.

Considerable water is distributed, where the watersheds are of sufficient extent to warrant it,

by reservoir and ditch. On Maui, a canal has been dug along the slopes of the great extinct crater, Haleakala, and a heavy flow of water brought twenty-two miles, crossing deep gulches, by trestle and inverted siphon, for distribution over the thirsty cane fields on the opposite side of the island. Kauai is completing a ditch of almost equal capacity, and on the windward side of Oahu several smaller ones are in operation. In some instances, where a good fall has come easy to hand, electrical power generated by the irrigation water has found ready use in mill and pumping plant.

COSTLY PUMPING SYSTEMS.

Unfortunately, where irrigation is most needed,—on the leeward slopes,—precipitation is not sufficient to make the development of surface water possible. Here pumping the artesian flow has been resorted to, and with great success. The pumps are huge steam-driven affairs, of either the centrifugal or multi-valvular type, and are mostly sunk in pairs. The pumping system

of the Ewa plantation, from the fields of which the record yields have been obtained, consists of forty-two wells of an average depth of 650 feet, drawn on by seven pumping stations, representing an aggregate expenditure of \$1,750,000. Their capacity is 75,000,000 gallons per day, raised to a height of from 100 to 300 feet above the station levels. One pump alone, an immense Riedler, has a diurnal capacity of 24,000,000 gallons.

This system of irrigation is enormously expensive, and nothing but the immense returns obtained would justify it. Formerly, the pumping engines were fed with New Zealand coal, costing ten dollars a ton, but the recent introduction of California crude oil has effected a considerable saving. The pumping expense increases at a startling ratio with the height of the lift, as the disastrous experience of ambitious planters endeavoring to irrigate by raising their water much in excess of three hundred feet will testify.

The Ewa plantation's expense account of 1901 shows a total acreage expense approximating \$300, apparently a ruinous figure until one performs the simple multiplication of 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ the acre

yield in tons, by the \$80 each ton brought in the open market.

FREQUENT REPLANTING.

The eighteen months' growth allowed each Hawaiian sugar crop, and the fact that "ratooning" (leaving the field to a second volunteer growth) is seldom carried beyond one season, are both important elements in the large yields. Even on some of the windward plantations, where the crops depend entirely upon rainfall, the acreage production is steadily beyond that of other sugar countries. If a "ratoon" field is not deemed capable of producing thirty tons of cane (the equivalent of from three to four tons of sugar) to the acre, it is torn up and "plant" set out. In other countries, notably in Cuba and Louisiana, growers often allow cane to run for ten and even fifteen years, with a steadily diminishing yield, rather than go to the expense and trouble of setting "plant."

CANE TRANSPORTED TO MILL BY WATER FLUMES.

The great rainfall of the island of Hawaii, the heaviest producer of the group, obviates the



A GROUP OF PORTO RICAN, KOREAN, JAPANESE, AND PORTUGUESE WOMEN, FIELD HANDS ON A SINGLE PLANTATION ON THE ISLAND OF MAUI, HAWAII.



FIELD, MILL, AND HOUSES OF LABORERS ON A KAUAI ISLAND PLANTATION.

necessity of artificial irrigation. Water, however, plays an important part in the use it is put to in "fluming" cane to the mills,—a process which, where possible, does away entirely with the steam railway. The initial cost of a flume is generally much less and never greater than that of a railroad, and the ultimate saving is very great. The item of rolling stock is entirely eliminated, together with the cost of operation and repair. Portable flumes are used as feeders to the permanent ones, after the manner of the movable tracks, and are lighter and more easily handled. The flume requires no skilled labor in its operation, and the efficiency and dispatch with which it delivers the cane put every other system out of the question when a working head of water can be maintained at a reasonable cost.

great to inflict serious damage. Outside of their deleterious effect on the cane, spraying and fumigation as remedial measures are far too expensive to be of practical use, and the great hope of the planters is in the speedy discovery of an active parasite. Until relief is afforded, increased acreages of the yellow Caledonia, a cane nearly immune from the attack of the hopper, will be planted.

CUBAN COMPETITION.

Two swords have long been suspended above the heads of the Hawaiian planters. One crashed down last year with the passage of Cuban reciprocity without doing serious damage; the fall of the other—the onslaught of the beet-growers—is awaited with anxiety.



BULLOCK-DRAWN WAGONS USED IN HAWAII IN THE EARLIER DAYS OF THE SUGAR-CANE INDUSTRY.

RAVAGES OF THE LEAF HOPPER.

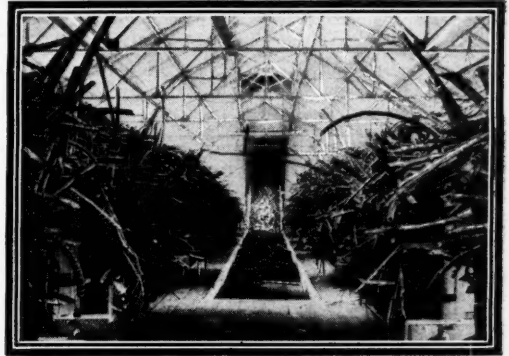
The total Hawaiian sugar crop of last year amounted to 437,000 tons. This year it would have pressed close to the half-million mark but for the ravages wrought in the cane by the leaf hopper, which will cause it to fall short of last year's output. The leaf hopper was brought to the islands several years ago in an importation of foreign cane, but not until this season has its numbers become sufficiently

The boardings of the Cuban planters, saved in anticipation of a whole or partial removal of the American duty, thrown all at once upon the market, caused the expected slump in prices, but the gradual disappearance of this abnormal supply, and the consequent upward trend of this season's sugar, has brought a return of confidence in the future. As a matter of fact, it would appear that the decided advantage that Cuba enjoys in cheap labor and nearness to the market is more than offset in favor of the Hawaiian product by the 75 per cent. of the full duty which the Cuban sugar still has to pay.

THE MENACE FROM THE SUGAR BEET.

As for beet sugar, it is not Hawaii alone, but all the cane-growing countries that are menaced by it, and the subject is too lengthy a one for discussion here. The production and consumption of beet sugar has increased enormously in the last decade. This year it is to the cane output almost as two to one; or to be more exact, 7,000,000 of the world's consumption of 11,000,000 tons of sugar is manufactured from beets.

It is the constantly reiterated intention of the beet-grower to force the cane product out of the market by a war of prices as soon as the time appears ripe for such action on his part. The



A CANE-FEEDER ENTERING INTO A MODERN HAWAIIAN MILL.

effect of a war on Hawaii can hardly be forecasted at the present moment, but the perspective in the view of a prominent planter on the subject is probably not much awry. "If the beet-growers ever force us to two-cent sugar," he said to me recently, "our normally stocked and properly managed plantations can meet them and make money. The heavily watered survivors of the 'wild-catting' of the 'nineties' will be forced to suspend at once, and probably for good, as their burdens are too heavy, even under present prices, for them to pay dividends."



LAYING PORTABLE RAILWAY TRACKS FOR THE CARRYING OF SUGAR CANE TO THE MILLS.

WHAT THE MUSICAL SEASON OFFERS NEW YORK.

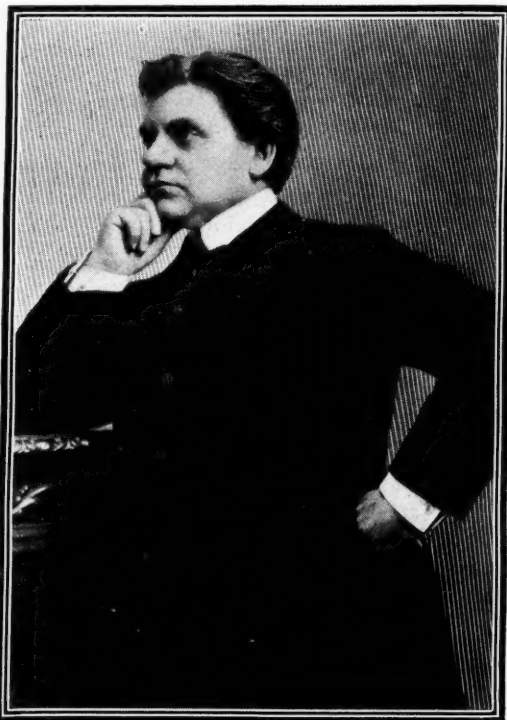
BY W. J. HENDERSON.

THE musical season, which began in New York with the first week of November and will end with the first week of May, is to be one of the most active and fruitful that the city has known recently. There will be a larger number of orchestral concerts of importance than there has been in some years, while an unusual number of famous virtuosi is to cross the sea. The opera promises nothing of serious value in the way of novelties, but there will be some interesting revivals, and the company will be exceptionally strong in star singers. The first performance of Mr. Conried's series took place on November 21, when Verdi's "Aïda" was rendered, with Emma Eames, returning after two years' absence, in the title rôle. Enrico Caruso, the Italian tenor who made such a favorable impression last season, and who is with us this year, came forward on the same night.



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EMMA EAMES AS "AIDA."



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MR. HEINRICH CONRIED.

Mr. Conried is to present several new singers. Among them are Mme. de Macchi, an Italian dramatic soprano of repute; Giraldone, one of the leading baritones of Italy; Knotte, a rising young German tenor, and Nuibo, a Spanish tenor. Saleza, the French tenor who was formerly so popular, returns. Among the operas to be revived are "La Gioconda," "Lucrezia Borgia," and "La Sonnambula." Special performances of "Parsifal" will again be offered on Thursdays, and Mme. Nordica, who has rejoined the local company, will make her first appearance as *Kundry*. The season will last fifteen weeks, during which there will be five regular performances each week and several extra ones. The interest of the public in opera continues unabated. The subscription for the coming season was large before Mr. Conried had made any announcements at all.

On the other hand, the advance sales for the special "Parsifal" representations indicate that the factitious excitement about that work has waned. This is doubtless due, in part, to the knowledge that the drama is no longer an exclusive luxury. Henry W. Savage, the English opera manager, has brought out the music drama with English text, and at low prices. His production was entirely creditable, but by no means perfect. The series of performances at the New York Theater was attended by very few persons.

The Philharmonic Society, the leading orchestral organization of the city, has entered upon its sixty-third year. Last season the society tried the experiment of bringing across the ocean several conductors to appear in succession as star directors of its concerts. The public was so well pleased with the new departure that the plan is in operation again this year. The imported conductors are Gustav Kogel, of Frankfurt; Eduard Colonne, of Paris; W. I. Safonoff, of Moscow; Felix Weingartner, of Berlin, and Karl Panzer, of Dresden. Theodore Thomas, of the Chicago Orchestra, will also conduct.

All the visitors except Mr. Thomas and Mr. Panzer were here last season. The society will give the customary eight concerts in the evening, with a matinee preceding each. It is not expected that many new works will be produced. The Philharmonic Society is generally recognized as a conservative element in the musical life of New York, and its mission seems to be to stand for the classics. Modern music, however, finds plenty of room on its programmes.

The New York Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Walter Damrosch, has been reorganized, and is giving a series of concerts in Car-

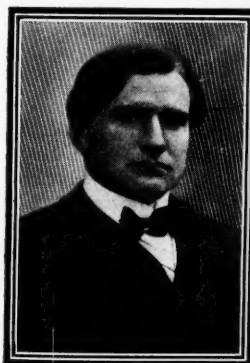


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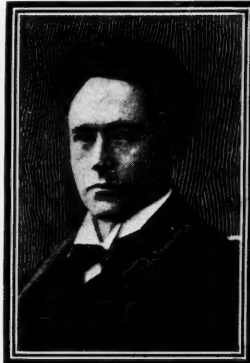
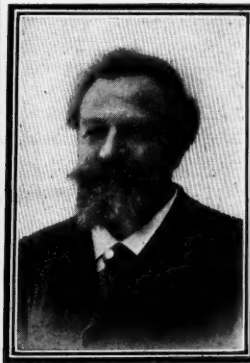
LILLIAN NORDICA.

(Who sings *Kundry* in "Parsifal" this season.)

negie Hall. These entertainments will bring forward many interesting novelties. The first of the number, the G minor symphony of Gustav Mahler, one of the young German revolu-



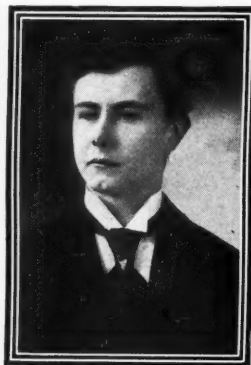
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Walter Damrosch,
of New York.Theodore Thomas,
of Chicago.Felix Weingartner,
of Berlin.Eduard Colonne,
of Paris.

FOUR OF THE PROMINENT AMERICAN AND FOREIGN CONDUCTORS OF THIS SEASON.



Vladimir de Pachmann.



Josef Hofmann.



Rafael Joseffy.



Mme. Bloomfield-Zeisler.

FOUR EMINENT PIANISTS WHO ARE RETURNING TO THE UNITED STATES THIS SEASON.

tionaries, was heard at the first concert, November 5, and was found to be clever, but not profound. At the same concert, Mr. Damrosch brought out a new overture by Edward Elgar, the only British composer of really high distinction in many years.

The Boston Symphony Orchestra, universally conceded to be the finest instrumental organiza-

tion in this country, gives ten concerts. Novelties will be frequent, and, as at other orchestral entertainments, eminent soloists will appear. Sam Franko will continue his interesting orchestral concerts of old music, producing previously unknown or unfamiliar works by some of the leading composers of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

The People's Symphony Society

will go on with its orchestral concerts at nominal prices, seeking the patronage of working people. These concerts are given this year at Carnegie Hall, instead of at Cooper Institute, as heretofore. The Russian Symphony Society will give a series of orchestral entertainments devoted to the works of the Russian masters, especially those of the latest period. Victor Herbert is carrying on a series of popular orchestral concerts on Sunday

nights at the Majestic Theater, and Frank Damrosch continues his instructive series of orchestral concerts for young people on Saturday afternoons at Carnegie Hall. There will, moreover, be fifteen Sunday-night orchestral concerts at the Opera House. Without counting those given by soloists who require the accompaniment of an orchestra, or those offered by visiting organizations (other than the Boston Symphony), there will be about one hundred and twenty-five orchestral concerts in Manhattan alone.

In the field of choral music, the leading organizations are the Musical Art Society, the Oratorio Society, and the Choral Union. The first will give its customary two concerts devoted to the music of the early writers of the polyphonic style. The Oratorio Society is to revive the great "German Requiem" of Brahms, to produce Richard Strauss' "Tallefer," and to bring forward, as usual, for the Christmas time, Handel's "Messiah."

Chamber music, the most chaste and intimate form of the art, will be plentiful. The Kneisel Quartet, of Boston, will give six concerts, for which the subscription is large. Olive Mead, a capable violinist, heads a good quartet of women players whose performances are most commendable. The Kaltenborn, Mannes, and the Dannreuther



MARGUERITE HALL.
(A New York singer.)



DESIDER VECSEY.
(A new violinist prodigy.)

quartets will also be in the field, as usual during recent years.

The piano is still the most popular of the solo instruments, and eminent players are to be heard. Eugen d'Albert, who is distinguished as a composer and performer, will return to America after an absence of some years, and will play, not only in orchestral concerts, but in a series of recitals. Josef Hofmann, who created such a sensation here as a child of eleven, is touring the country once more. His recitals are regarded as important features of the season in New York. Rafael Joseffy will be heard occasionally, and one recital has already been given by Fanny Bloomfield-Zeissler, the leading woman pianist of this country. Vladimir de Pachmann, the eccentric Russian player, is again here, and later in the winter the ever-popular Paderewski is to return. There is no question that his recitals will attract great audiences, as they always have done. Ysaye, the celebrated violinist, returns for a tour this winter. It is said that he plays better than he formerly did, and consequently, a great success is predicted for him. Daniel Frohman, the theatrical manager, who has of late years embarked in musical enterprise, is to bring out a juvenile violinist named Vecsey, and who is reported to be a prodigy of wonderful ability.

For the rest, the season will include a large

number of song recitals and miscellaneous concerts, which will seek for more attention than even this vigorous and alert public will care to give. Mme. Gadske, Mme. Sembrich, and David Bispham have brilliantly led the procession of song reciters, but the city has several resident singers of taste and intelligence who will be heard. Susan Metcalfe, Marguerite Hall, Francis Rogers, and others will add much to the interest of the winter in the domain of song literature, while some of the local pianists will give entertainments which will be worthy of consideration.

New York does not yet approach the musical activity of Berlin, where about eight hundred concerts are given each season, but it is quite safe to say that this winter more than half that number will be given here, and that for these and the opera the public will spend nearly a million dollars. The musical public in New York, as distinguished from the merely operatic public, which includes every one, is growing in size and developing in taste at such a rate that it will surely not be many years before the capital of the German Empire will find a rival in the metropolis of the new world. The season which is now under way shows a remarkable advance over that of ten years ago in the number and quality of the entertainments offered for patronage.

AN AMERICAN FORESTRY CONGRESS.

BY H. M. SUTER.

TO give further impetus to the movement for a more conservative treatment of the forest resources of the United States, and to stimulate and unite all efforts to perpetuate the forest as a permanent resource of the nation, an American Forest Congress, under the auspices of the American Forestry Association, will meet in Washington, January 2-6, 1905.

The further purpose of this congress is to establish a broader understanding of the forest in its relation to the great industries depending upon it, and to advance the conservative use of forest resources for both the present and the future needs of these industries.

The questions to be considered by the congress are among the most vital economic problems of the day. They will include a thorough discussion of forestry and its effect on the lumber industry; the relation of the public forest lands to irrigation, mining, and grazing;

forestry in relation to railroad supplies, and a thorough discussion of national and State forest policy.

Of these subjects, it is but natural that the relation of forestry to lumbering should be regarded foremost, considering the immense importance of this industry. With its invested capital of \$611,000,000 in 1900 (ranking as the fourth industry of the country), with an annual outlay in wages of \$100,000,000, and with yearly products valued at \$566,000,000, it is certain that the deepest interest will be shown by those engaged in this business in anything that promises to continue the prosperity they now enjoy.

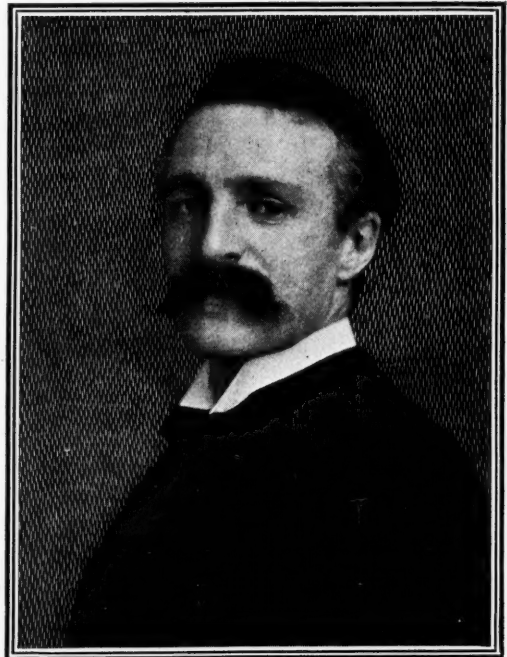
The relation of the public forest lands to irrigation, long of great importance to the West, is doubly so since the passage of the National Irrigation Act, in 1902. This measure provides means for the reclamation of millions of acres

of land now arid. To carry out this great project, there must first be assured the protection of the forests at the head waters of the various streams; hence the interest of irrigationists in this congress. The prosperity of the mining industry in the West in no small measure depends upon a ready supply of timber, close at hand, and at a reasonable price. The railroads are the largest users of wood in the country, and the maintenance of an undiminished supply is vital to their success. The discussion of national and State forest policy at this congress should be of decided value throughout the country, as many persons, admitting the necessity of doing something to preserve our forests, are at a loss as to how to proceed. It is felt that this congress, attracting leading thinkers on forestry from every section of the country, will produce far-reaching results in outlining a vigorous and practical policy.

These are all problems that vitally affect the welfare of the nation, a fact that the leaders in our industrial life fully appreciate, as their promised attendance from every section of the country proves. President Roosevelt, who keenly appreciates the close relation between forestry and irrigation, and who stated in one of his messages to Congress that the forest and water problems are "the most vital of the internal questions of the United States," was among the first to indorse the calling of an American Forest Congress at this time, and has promised to deliver an address at one of its sessions.

The rise of the forest movement in the United States is as interesting as it is valuable. In 1875, a small band of public-spirited men met in Chicago and organized what was known for several years as the American Forestry Congress. Annual meetings were held, and although receiving but little encouragement, these men bravely continued their propaganda for a more conservative handling of the forests of the United States. For some years they were regarded as mild-mannered cranks, and public interest in the subject of forestry was hardly noticeable. But in 1882 additional force was given the movement by the organization, at Cincinnati, of the American Forestry Association. This organization, increased in numbers and influence yearly, and through meetings held in various sections of the country, and also by the personal work of its members, became a strong force. To its efforts may be attributed the establishment of the forest reserve policy of the federal government, inaugurated in President Harrison's administration, and continued by every President since, until the forest reserves now number fifty-three, and contain

more than 62,000,000 acres, or over 96,000 square miles. Further effect of this forest reserve propaganda is seen in the spread of it to the various States, including New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Minnesota, and California. In addition, it has influenced the forming of State and local forest associations throughout the country.



MR. GIFFORD PINCHOT.

(Forester, United States Department of Agriculture, and the recognized leader of the forest movement in the United States.)

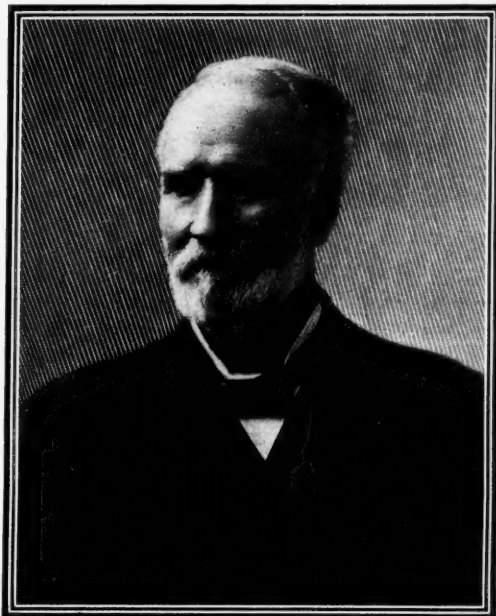
The late J. Sterling Morton, former Secretary of Agriculture, and father of Arbor Day, was president of the American Forestry Association for several years. The Hon. James Wilson, the present Secretary of Agriculture, has been president of the association during the past seven years, and has evinced the deepest interest in its work.

Of recent years, fully as striking as the increase of public interest in forestry has been the rise of the government forest service. It was not until some years after the formation of the American Forestry Congress, in 1875, that the federal government took any official notice of the question of forest-preservation. Some incidental forest investigations were carried on in connection with agricultural work, but no dis-

tinued appropriation was made until 1887. Then the amount was only eight thousand dollars. In 1898, the federal forest service was but an insignificant division of the Department of Agriculture; in 1901, it was advanced to the grade of a bureau, and to day the Bureau of Forestry is one of the best-organized sections of the government service. In Secretary Wilson, American forestry has had a staunch and far seeing advocate, who has lost no opportunity to advance it. To his highly intelligent and sincere interest this splendid growth is in a great measure due. In 1898, Mr. Gifford Pinchot, a technically trained forester and a man of high executive ability, was put in charge of the government forest work. He so thoroughly reorganized and extended the service, and has so impressed upon those with whom he has come in contact the absolute necessity of a more conservative handling of our forests, that both Congress and the people have indorsed this work. The result is that to-day the Bureau of Forestry not only renders assistance in handling the government forest lands, but has interested in a large way lumbermen and other private owners of timber lands throughout the country. With these it is working in hearty coöperation, as well as with a number of State governments.

If further evidence be needed to show the general public interest in forestry, the rise of education in forestry is a striking example. In 1898, the first forest school in the United States was established. To-day, the Yale Forest School has sixty students; there is also a forest school at Biltmore, N. C. At Harvard, the University of Michigan, the University of Nebraska, the Michigan Agriculture College, the University of Maine, and the Iowa College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, departments of forestry have been established, and some instruction in forestry is offered at more than forty other institutions of learning in the United States. Many young men of high character are turning to forestry as a profession, showing that it has already come to have a definite place in American life.

The basic principle of forestry is to get the greatest possible use out of the forest. It is opposed to the old idea of lumbering by cutting the forest clean, leaving behind a mass of *débris*, for fire to complete the destruction. It is also opposed to the sentimental notion that the forest should be retained as a thing of beauty and is best treated when left alone. The forester contemplates the forest as a crop, just as the farmer does his wheat and corn, to be harvested when ripe, but in such a way as to get a profitable return and at the same time perpetuate the crop. This is the principle back of the forest



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HON. JAMES WILSON.

(Secretary of Agriculture, and president of the American Forestry Association.)

movement in the United States, and it is to spread this idea, particularly among those persons who have the greatest need of forest products, that this congress is called. It is the greatest single effort yet planned in this country to instill in our people the lesson that certain European nations took to heart several centuries ago in connection with their forests, which they turned from threatened destruction into a national asset, while still older countries failed to heed a like warning of disappearing forests and became arid and fruitless.

It is to teach the people to take home to themselves the part that the forest plays in their daily lives that this and previous forest meetings of a national character have been arranged,—to point out to them that reckless lumbering and the denuding of steep hillsides have much to do with bringing the disastrous floods of recent years, such as the one in the southern Appalachian Mountains, where sixteen million dollars' worth of property was destroyed in two weeks. It is known that forest fires in the United States annually destroy from twenty-five million dollars' to fifty million dollars' worth of timber and other property. The purpose of the forest movement is to avert these tremendous disasters by stamping out the multitude of lesser evils that unite to cause them.

MODERN PICTURE-BOOK CHILDREN.

BY ERNEST KNAUFFT.

HOWEVER much, in our grandfathers' day, the child may have been corralled in the nursery, and the nursery relegated to the top of the house, in our day, on the contrary, the child is *persona grata* throughout the household and the cynosure of all visitors. This social fact is no doubt at the foundation of a certain artistic manifestation evident to-day in all well-regulated nurseries, where hang, framed or unframed, in octavo or folio size, colored prints with the signature of certain artists who in the last few years have inaugurated a popular vogue for children's pictures.

These artists may be separated into two groups,—first, those who address their talents entirely to portraying the modern child at play; and, secondly, those who, as general practitioners in the field of illustrating, occasionally treat of child subjects.

The first group may be headed with the names of Jessie Willcox Smith and Elizabeth Shippen Green, whose work, both as regards subject and technique, is as like as two peas. They draw with bold outline on a large scale, using flat washes of color in poster style, and may almost be said to have invented their technique. Their types are of well-bred children, dressed in the fashion of the hour. In the same category comes Sarah S. Stilwell, her outline less rugged, her love of detail more pronounced, her types not yet molded to certainty, but now refined, now plebeian, as the model of the moment might have been. Charlotte Harding and Fanny Y. Cory Cooney come next. They draw almost entirely in black and white, the former portraying well-bred children to a nicety, the latter excelling in characterizing (we might almost say caricaturing) the mischievous, romping, hatless, shoe-untied boys and the underwear-exposing, hair-unkempt girls of three to six.

But no matter whether color or black and white is employed, no matter from what social stratum they select their types, these young artists have forced the child picture to the very front rank of illustration, and this, too, without recourse to the property-room of fairy tales, without the help of elves, ogres, gnomes, or witches. Home scenes, and not apocryphal tales, engage their pencil.

A single composition by Miss Green may be mentioned as typical of the whole kind.

The drawing is a large one, and represents a child of some five years, sitting all alone, amusing herself at playing chess on an improvised table made of books. The theme has tempted thousands of artists ere this, but we will hazard the conjecture that in every case the artist has



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Illustration (reduced) from "The Child," a calendar by Jessie Willcox Smith and Elizabeth Shippen Green (F. A. Stokes & Co.), from a color drawing by Elizabeth Shippen Green.

drawn the child's face either in front view or in profile, so that the spectator might see the long eyelashes, the rounded cheeks, the Cupid-bow lips and receding chin, characteristics that are the distinctive property of childhood. But how has Miss Green drawn the features? She has not drawn them at all, for the child's head is so turned away from us that the hair, tied on one side by a pink ribbon, falls in luxuriant waves over the temple and cheek, completely hiding the features! And yet nine mothers out of ten passing the shop-window where this print hangs will be arrested by the dainty figure's striking resemblance to her own little girl at home. It

is this closeness to the child-type of to-day,—Russian-bloused, leather-belted, sandal-footed,—that stamps the work of this school of illustrators with the hall-mark of genuineness.

Among the books issued this year is "Childhood," containing poems by Katherine Pyle, with illustrations by Sarah S. Stilwell (Dutton). These illustrations are much like the calendar by the Misses Green and Smith, and the specimen we reproduce exemplifies better than words the charm of the work. The profile of the child nearest us is the quintessence of childish physiognomy; Lobrichon, Boutet de Monvel, or Lefèvre could not have done better. The row of hands, so docile in posture, indicate how the artists of this new school, with very little method, but with very sympathetic observation, and with great originality, give us striking compositions.

As we have said, Miss Stilwell is fond of detail, and the polka-dots and plaids on aprons and frocks, the lace on underclothing, the stitching



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Illustration (reduced) from "An Epitaph and a Ghost."
Drawing by Alice Barber Stephens.



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Illustration (reduced) from "The Child," a calendar by Jessie Willcox Smith and Elizabeth Shippen Green (F. A. Stokes & Co.), from a color drawing by Jessie Willcox Smith.

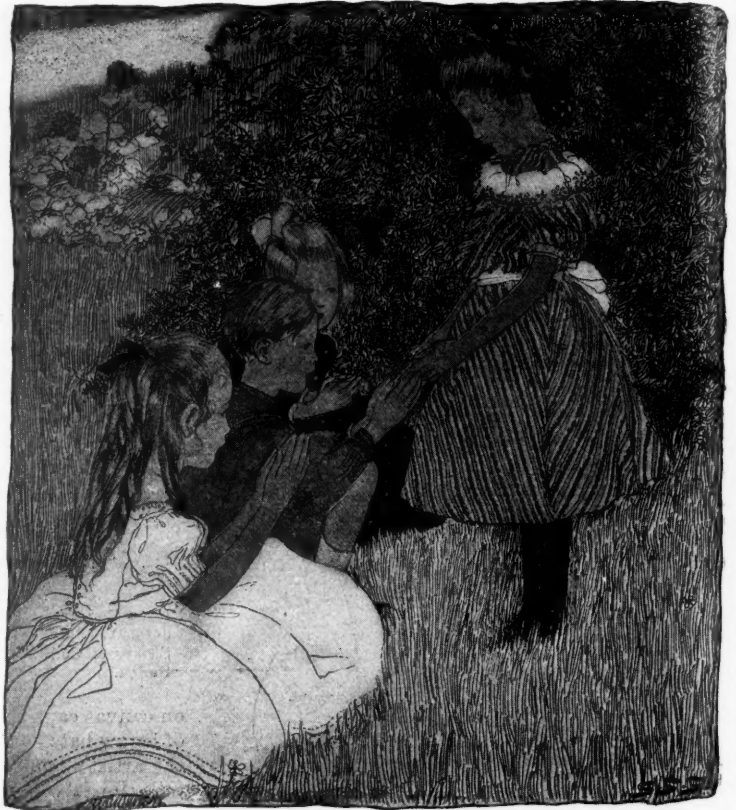
on canvas caps, the weave of woolen sweaters and of straw hats,—all give delightful occupation for the artist's pen-point; and yet, with all this detail, she is wise enough not to aim at getting a Meissonier effect of high finish. Indeed, special effort is made to preserve the effect of sketchiness. It is herein that all these young artists use their best discrimination. They, with good judgment, are careful not to aim too high.

This season, Robert W. Chambers publishes "Riverland" (Harper Bros.), a sequel to "Outdoorland" and "Orchardland." It is a nature-study story that old Gilbert White would surely have bought for the children of Selborne, that it might inculcate in their minds a habit of close observation. He may not have approved of all of Elizabeth Shippen Green's illustrations, as it is not likely she strives very hard for ornithological accuracy, but we of to-day find her children so well-bred and natural that we forgive this lack of accuracy, just as we forgive some of the bad printing in the color plates that makes the cheeks of the children lose their ruddy glow and take on a seaweed-green patina, and gives their lips a purplish tint suggesting the small boy who has been in swimming all morning, for the average of the color pictures has a pleasing effect of orange light intermingling with tortuous twigs and branches which is very Japanese and decorative.

What we have said of Miss Green's illustrations holds good equally of the color work of Miss Jessie Willcox Smith, and to some extent of the work of Miss Sarah S. Stilwell. Miss Stilwell carries her work a trifle further than do the Misses Green and Smith, but her silhouette and poster effects are not so manifest.

Art education plays an important part in the achievement of these artists. Nearly all of our present illustrators have attended an art school in the early stages of their career. Frequently their stay has been so short that their style has in no wise become academic, but they have at least learned to respect certain requirements that such a preparation inculcates,—certain essentials of proportion, modeling, and composition, for example.

The camera, no doubt, plays no small part in the concoction of these illustrations, and to it we owe more than one characteristic quality. In the first place, the backgrounds are more realistic, less sketchy, than in the old-time illustrations; an apple orchard, a kitchen, a village street, is introduced in the composition with Dürer-like fidelity, whereas a bedspread, a grandfather's clock, a gingham apron, a coral necklace, is so exactly worked out that we see that, as regards accessories, also, the camera has influenced the style of these artists. We use the word "influenced" rather than "helped" to allow us to broaden our charge, for we would not assert that one can always say that, just here, or just there, the camera has been used. Indeed, frequently where the artist has drawn with the camera's assistance a tree, or a plant, or a table, she has thought that, in order to make her composition consistent throughout, she must describe other accessories with photographic fidelity, but free hand; hence the most extreme realism throughout most of the full-page illustrations. It may be also that the influence of Howard Pyle and Boutet de Monvel may be responsible for this love of detail.



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Illustration (reduced) from "Childhood."—From a pen-and-wash drawing by Sarah S. Stilwell, printed in two colors (half-tone).

Our second group includes artists who have reached eminence in child-portrayal but have not confined their activities to illustrating juvenile literature. A by no means complete list of these would include the names of Mrs. Alice Barber Stephens, Mrs. Florence Scovel Shinn, Mrs. Rose Cecil O'Neill Wilson; Maud and Genevieve Cowles, who work in partnership, as do the Misses E. Mars and M. H. Squires; Emilie Benson-Knipe, Mrs. Florence England Nosworthy, Ethel Reed, Charlotte Harding, Reginald Birch, Orson Lowell, Charles Louis Hinton, W. D. Stevens, and W. Glackens.

These artists are not placed in the category with the Misses Smith, Green, and Stilwell because the shibboleth on which they stutter is the poster style. In other respects, many of them may have superior qualities to those young ladies. For example, Mrs. Alice Barber Stephens, who may be called the dean of women illustrators in this country, can, because of her

years of experience, hold more closely to the text of a story than any of the younger school. She does not specialize. She can draw the whole family, from grandpa down to the infant in arms, with perfect sureness of touch. Her early style was painstaking, her work full of realism, but without great freedom. Of recent



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Illustration (reduced) from "The Surrender of Professor Seymour." Drawing by Charlotte Harding.

years, however, her style has taken on some of the broader methods of the younger school, and her somewhat halting pen technique has given way to a swinging outline, board washes and modeling, and flat tints of color.

Another all-round illustrator is Mrs. Rose Cecil O'Neill Wilson, the wife of the novelist, Harry Leon Wilson. She has written a novel entitled "The Loves of Edwy," which she has illustrated. Much of her work has been done for the humorous papers, and her *enfant terrible* is an original creation, very spirited in drawing, and wont to take *outré* poses, and capable of a grimace that is expansive and bold. Her bold

effects of light and shade are often as striking as Victor Hugo's or Rembrandt's.

Mrs. Florence Scovel Shinn is fundamentally a caricaturist. Her sketches have the charming effect of spontaneity,—one fancies she never needs to use a model. There is in her work the same suggestion of sudden creation that there was in the sketches of John Leech. Her children are usually the type of unkempt youngsters with ill-fitting garments and pert expressions. She has illustrated "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," "Lovey Mary," Miss Gilder's "Tomboy" and "The Tomboy at Work," Howells' "Flight of Pony Baker," and Anne Warner's "Susan Clegg" stories.

Charles Louis Hinton is the illustrator of "Emmy Lou," and he gives us a very substantial child, with evident avoirdupois, a type that is very American and of the bourgeoisie class. He is able to catch the moods of childhood,—his little tots ponder, wonder, sob, and smile as few other picture-book children do.

Maude and Genevieve Cowles are twin sisters who have had every advantage of art education,



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Illustration (reduced) from "The Truce." Pen drawing by Fanny Y. Cory (Cooney).

and they have traveled much abroad. There are echoes of Botticelli and the Primitives in their compositions, and they show a strong predilection for nature background. They love to place their figures in those quaint old-fashioned gardens that are filled with beds of foxglove and leadwort, and the paths bordered with box.

ELECTRIC VERSUS STEAM LOCOMOTIVES.

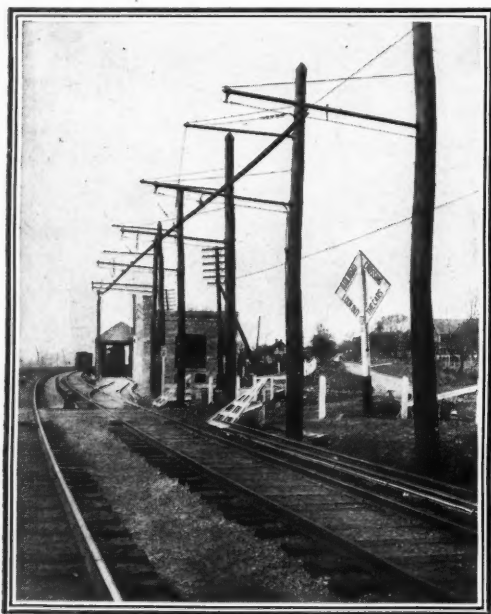
IN the midst of the beautiful Mohawk Valley, of New York, between points that Cooper's famous hero, Leatherstocking, took nearly a week to traverse, the giant electric locomotive on the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad last month pulled nine heavy cars at sixty-nine miles an hour, covering the distance in a little more than three minutes. Such has been the progress of a century in transportation.

The possibilities of the electric locomotive in the way of speed, easy travel, and rapid starting and stopping received conclusive and graphic demonstration at the trial of the locomotive built by the General Electric Company and the American Locomotive Company for the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad. This trial was made on November 12, on a fine well-ballasted piece of track extending from Schenectady to Hoffmans, in the presence of a party of electrical experts, railroad men, and journalists, the guests of the electric traction commission of the railroad, and a great crowd of spectators. The members of the invited party, who had the privilege of riding in the cab during one of the bursts of high speed, were surprised and grati-

fied at the ease and comparative lack of noise with which the monster locomotive drew its five-hundred-ton load.

The New York Central Railroad has just completed arrangements to electrically equip its service as far as Croton, thirty-four miles out on the main line, and White Plains, twenty-four miles out, on the Harlem division. As soon as the roadbed and third-rail can be made ready (in the fall of 1906, it is expected), the electric service will be installed. It is the intention of the railroad company to substitute, at Croton and White Plains, the electric for the steam locomotive on all the heavy through traffic, the change consuming but a minute or two, which will be made up by the higher speed possible with the new motive power. The suburban local traffic will be handled in individual motor cars, after the manner of the subway trains, the front and rear cars having their own motors. The trial at Schenectady was to fix upon the locomotive for this service, and the railroad officials have expressed themselves as more than satisfied with the result.

A black iron monster, with reversible front and a corridor extending from end to end, and communicating with the cars it draws,—such is the general appearance of the famous electric locomotive. In non-technical language, it consists of a 95-ton engine on four driving-axles, the motive power being produced directly, without intermediate gearing, from a powerful electric motor, developing a capacity of 2,200 horsepower, which can be increased to 3,000. The method is by the third-rail, a section of six miles in the open country west of Schenectady having been equipped especially for this trial by the General Electric Company, which also furnished the power for the tests. This third-rail was protected by a wooden hood, so that no one could reach it unless he tried. At crossings or other places where the third-rail was interrupted, the motive power was supplied by connection with an overhead wire, a trolley from the locomotive meeting it at these points by means of a pneumatic device controlled by the engineer. The frame of the locomotive is of steel, which acts also as part of the magnetic circuit for the motors. In the test at Schenectady, the center of the cab was taken up by a set of recording instruments showing speed, voltage, consumption of current, how curves are taken, and various other qualities of the locomotive. When in use hauling trains, however,



OVERHEAD SPECIAL WORK.

(The overhead wire by which the motive power is supplied at crossings; showing also sub-station and barn.)

this space will be occupied by a heating apparatus. According to law, there must be two men on the locomotive, —the master engineer and a helper, who will take the place of the old-time fireman. In designing the locomotive, the general features of the steam engine have been kept in mind, and valves, whistles, controllers, bells, and other devices are within easy reach of the engineer. It was the aim of the designers to secure in this machine the best mechanical features of the high-speed steam locomotive combined with the enormous power and simplicity in control made possible by the use of the electric drive. The elimination of gear and bearing losses permits of a very high efficiency; and it is claimed for the new machine that it will pound and roll much less than the steam locomotive, and thus reduce the expense of maintaining the rails and roadbed. By the use of the Sprague-General Electric multiple-unit system of control, two or more locomotives can be coupled together and operated from the leading cab as a single unit.

An exciting feature of the trial at Schenectady was the race with the fast mail train, the



THE FAMOUS NEW YORK CENTRAL ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVE AND TRAIN.

"New Yorker," a train that makes almost as much speed as the Empire State Express. When the "New Yorker," with seven cars, speeding at a rate of sixty miles an hour, reached the electric locomotive, the latter was going thirty miles an hour. Speed was put on, and in a mile's space the new machine was run even with the "New Yorker." Another turn of the copper handle on the master controller, and the steam train appeared to be moving slowly backward. A few notches more, and, from the electric cab, the steam express was seen to be far in the rear. Sixty-nine miles an hour was the record

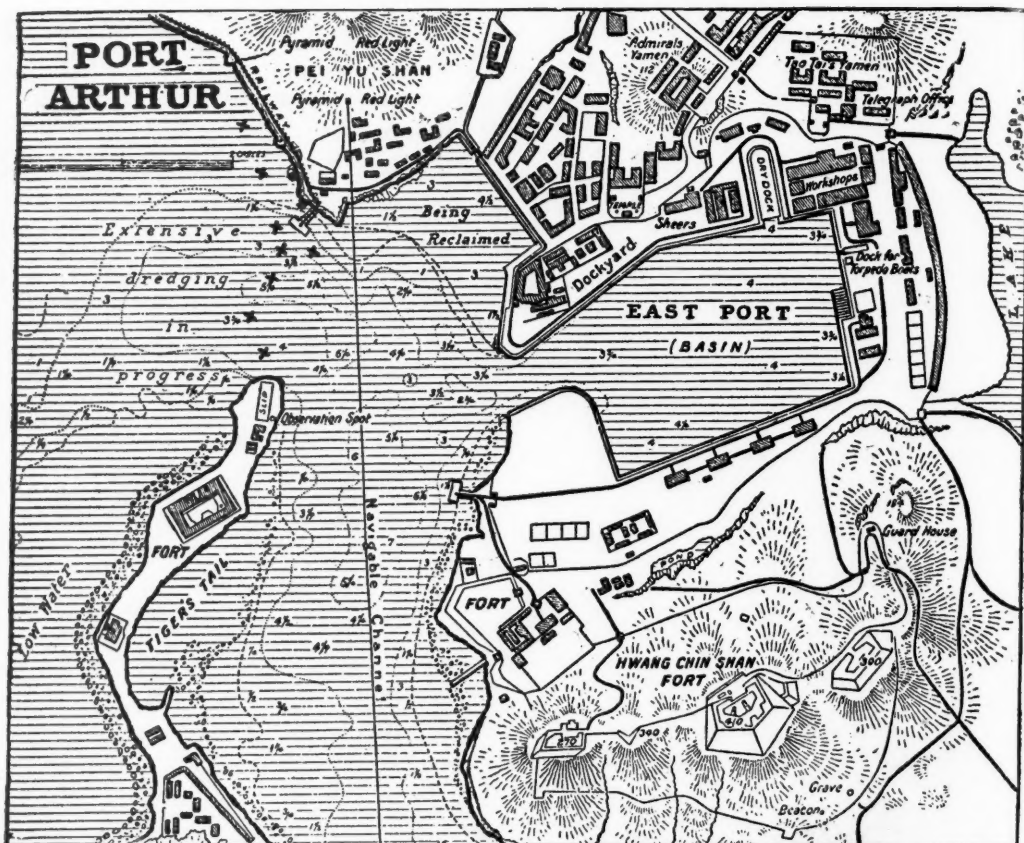
on the speed-gauge. All this had been done with no smoke or dust, or the suggestion of a cinder, and it cost considerably less than it had taken to drive the steam engine. Besides, in the words of an old-time engine-driver who was present, "You don't have to oil her half as much."

Now that the railroad company has been satisfied as to the efficiency of the new locomotive, forty or fifty machines will be built for the haulage of through passenger traffic. The trains may reach eight hundred and seventy-five tons in weight, to be hauled at a maximum speed of sixty to sixty-five miles an hour. The steam locomotive has not been superseded. But it has encountered a formidable rival.



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THE RACE BETWEEN THE "NEW YORKER" (THE FAST MAIL) AND THE ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVE.



THE HARBOR OF PORT ARTHUR, SHOWING THE FORTS AND HOW THE ENTRANCE WAS BLOCKED.

(While to the Russians the famous fortress and town are known by the English words Port Arthur, to the Japanese it is Ryo-jun, which is the Japanese pronunciation of the Chinese ideograph. It is generally referred to as Ryo-jun-Ko; Ko meaning harbor.)

WHAT PORT ARTHUR MEANS TO JAPAN.

BY ADACHI KINNOBUKE.

IN 1881, and in the year that followed it, the French Government took a great deal of trouble and interest in a certain modest harbor which they found left peacefully to a Chinese fishing village and sleeping at 38 degrees 47 minutes and 50 seconds north latitude and 121 degrees 15 minutes and 21 seconds east longitude. The harbor was small. Running from east to west, it measured the distance of about two miles, and not quite one mile wide. It was situated at the end of the Liao-tung Peninsula. In those days, few, even among the statesmen of Nippon, saw in that toe of the Liao-tung a dagger-point aimed at the very heart of our country. As if the harbor were not small enough

as it is, nature has divided it into two sections, the east and west harbors. As if these were not trials quite enough, the water of the harbor was found to be very shallow. In the east harbor, there is a very small space in which a large vessel could find itself comfortable. According to the examination of a foreign adviser to China, the bottom of the harbor is covered with clayey mud, breaking here and there into sandy bottoms containing a large quantity of shells. The entrance to this harbor was scarcely three hundred yards in width. As you enter it, Golden Hill looks down upon you from the right, and to the left is the Tiger's Tail.

Even in those days, however, it was not diffi-

cult to see how much Heaven had done for this modest harbor. The screen of hill ranges enveloped it completely from the winds of the Pe-chi-li, and from human foes from everywhere. Even to the casual eye, it was evident that this little harbor was a nature-built naval base. China fortified it with German skill and German guns. Even in the days of the Chino-Nippon War, German engineers were saying that it was impregnable. Certainly, it commanded the entrance to the Gulf of Pe-chi-li. If you wished to drive a fang into the throat of Peking, you had only to occupy this base with a comparatively small fleet. And the statesmen of Nippon were not slow in seeing that the master of Port Arthur is the master of the Yellow Sea. In the hands of a hostile and competent power, it is a veritable dagger threatening the very vitals of our land, which is within thirty-odd hours of a hostile fleet in its harbor.

At the close of the Chino-Nippon War, at Shimonoseki, in front of Marquis Ito, representing his Majesty the Emperor of Nippon, Li Hung Chang, representing his country, placed his seal to a document which ceded to us Port Arthur and the southern end of the Liao-tung Peninsula. You know as well as I do that even while the ink was hardly dry upon the famous Shimonoseki treaty, the triple combination of European powers,—of Russia, Germany, and France,—advised us, through a polite joint note and extensive naval demonstrations of the combined fleet of the three powers in the Gulf of Pe-chi-li, to reconsider a certain portion of the Shimonoseki treaty and retrocede to China the Liao-tung Peninsula, with Port Arthur at the end of it. You know as well as I do that when Marquis Ito and his wise friends saw the wisdom of hearkening unto the mailed advice of these three Christian nations, and when he gagged the press and returned to China the Liao-tung Peninsula and Port Arthur, more than one hundred soldiers who had fought in Manchuria in the Chino-Nippon War took it as the blackest stain on our national honor, as an unparalleled humiliation of a nation which had never before been humiliated by a foreign power. They wished to put this on record, and so they wrote their protest with their own blood by committing the *hara-kiri*, by that ancient right of the samurai which says to the world that they would rather die than see dishonor!

In their dreams, in the eyes of their imagination, the fighting men of Nippon to-day see the ghosts of these men wandering over Port Arthur in company with those of many hundreds of other men who had fallen before Port Arthur in storming it and taking it from the

Chinese. These spirits of the dead, in the existence of which we of the far East believe quite as much as the Christians of the West believe in the immortality of the soul, cannot find rest and peace as long as that stronghold is in possession of a power which humiliated us some ten years ago, in the days of national exhaustion, at the end of the Chino-Nippon War. In the eyes of the Nippon soldier in front of Port Arthur to-day, the occupation of the stronghold is more than a tactical victory. He looks upon it as a sacred feast to be placed upon the altar of the heroic dead of his comrades of ten years ago. To him, the occupation of Port Arthur is important from the military sense. Perhaps more important, however, than the strictly military phase of it, the occupation of Port Arthur is to him sentimental, almost religious. To occupy Port Arthur again seems to him like washing the darkest stain from his sun-round flag once for all; as he looks at it, it is to offer unto the wandering and restless spirits of these heroic dead a flower the fragrance of which no heavenly incense can equal.

People in the West are marveling at the reckless way in which our men are throwing themselves against the strong walls and precipices, against barbed wires and quick-firers, at Port Arthur. What is really surprising is the restraint with which our commander at Port Arthur is carrying on the siege operations. The miracle of it all is the supreme mastery and calmness and sobriety with which the flame-like prayer of our men, who have prayed and waited over eight years, is being expressed against the Russians at Port Arthur.

Good people of Tokio, especially that choice and very small (thank Heaven for the rarity and smallness of this company) portion which has been making costly preparations for a feast of celebration upon the fall of Port Arthur, are impatient. I do not see how the people who know anything of Sebastopol or Plevna, anybody who has heard of the weary days which stretched from October 9 of 1854 to September 9 of 1855, and heard of the hundred thousand men Russia lost, could very reasonably be impatient over Port Arthur. At any rate, they who are before Port Arthur under the sun-flag seem to have succeeded in giving history a new chapter.

In front of Tien-Tsin castle, in the black days of 1900, when the reports from out of Peking read for all the world like the front page of a yellow journal, there were gathered together many men, and under many different flags. On that historic march to Peking, the English were gracious enough to say that the Nippon soldiers are the best in the world, except the British;

the French said that they never saw a better set of fighting men than the Nippon soldiers, except those of France; our German friends were loud in proclaiming the fact that Nippon had learned everything in connection with the army from Germany, and decidedly there was no army as good as that of Nippon, except the Germans, who had taught everything to us. With that hearty cheer and that ring of simple sincerity of a man who speaks straight out of the heart, the Americans declared that next to the finest army in the world, which was, of course, the American, none could be as worthy as the Nippon soldiers to be the second.

To-day, around Port Arthur, men from England, from the United States, from France and Germany, war correspondents and military attachés, are saying, with one accord, "There is no doubt about it, General Nogi commands the finest infantry in the world!" And the reason of it all is this—it is simple, too—that the men under other colors except that of the round sun in the center of the white ground are expected to do what is possible for the human to do; something more is expected of the Nippon soldier. What is remarkable is that he does not disappoint his friends. Once upon a time, there was issued a circular letter by the regimental chiefs of our army, to be read by the privates. Here is one of the paragraphs of the circular letter: "Of every one of you the Emperor and your country expects the accomplishment of the impossible." Time and again, and often in the presence of our foreign visitors, the Nippon soldiers have succeeded in accomplishing feats which seemed clear and away beyond human possibility even in the imagination of the spectators, and the doing of an impossible thing by our men, and so many, many times over, too, seems to have carried a certain conviction into the minds of our foreign friends.

When our Russian friends advertised,—in no modest tone, to be sure,—the impregnability of Port Arthur, there were some good people in Tokio who thought that the Russians were dreaming. Events of the following days seemed to have given them a somewhat rude awakening. It is true, then, that the Russians knew a few things of what their engineers could do in heightening the strength of a Heaven-built fortress. Fancy to yourself a slant of over seventy degrees riding away into the skies for many hundred meters, surrounded by a deep moat. Imagine, also, bomb-proof trenches covered with steel plates crowning its crest, surrounding the permanent fort in the center atop of the hill, built of stone and cement, in which are mounted heavy guns. Imagine, once again, that the foot of this

fort, just above the moat, is mined, is surrounded with wire entanglements, every iron line of which is charged with electric currents strong enough to fell thousands of men at a touch, and fancy that two to three of just such forts are placed to every one thousand meters of the perimeter of Port Arthur. Behind such fortifications, a few determined women, if they only knew how to handle the guns, would be able to entertain an army of one hundred thousand men of unquestioned courage and thorough training. Said our commanding officer to one of the native correspondents: "In a siege work like this, so far as the defender is concerned, the forts are everything. With them, the forts are their courage; their endurance is the forts; their power is in the forts. Behind them, they can well afford to turn the most heroic of human attacks into a sad joke."

This was the foundation upon which Russia built her dream of a far-Eastern empire. Five years of the best engineering efforts of Russia had been crystallized in this stronghold. With lavish hands, Russian rubles were buried in this soil. Confident in its strength, and not without reason, the Russians have sung, with a touch of sincerity in their voices, of the impregnability of Port Arthur.

We must have Port Arthur,—that much was decided from the beginning,—but when were we to get it? The answer to this question depended upon two things,—first, if General Kuropatkin were to succeed in breaking through our army facing him and create a possibility of his coming to the rescue of Port Arthur; second, the coming of a second Pacific squadron of Russia from the European waters. At Telissu, and later at the Sha River, General Kuropatkin had tried, and tried hard, to come to the rescue of his Port Arthur friends. As long as the admirable Baltic squadron of Russia was enriching the art of the caricaturist on its famous voyage around the world, there seemed to be no special need for the Nippon Government to get into a fever of haste and nervous excitement over the reduction of Port Arthur. So the commanders of the besieging forces hit upon a compromise. The work of reduction progressed, but with the least expenditure of men. To General Nogi, the men under him are dearer than those of his own blood. To be sure, there were occasions when sacrifices could not be avoided. Then the men died without hesitation, although it is not true that the Nippon men look upon life lightly. With the fall of Port Arthur will be closed the first chapter of the Russo-Nippon war. With its possession, we shall have everything for which we took up arms against Russia.

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

IS RUSSIA TO ESTABLISH A UNIVERSAL EMPIRE?

EXALTED optimism and deep despair, as they clash in the columns of the *Novoye Vremya* (the sensational daily of St. Petersburg), convey to the observer a strange impression of Russian conditions. There appeared recently in this journal an article quite remarkable in many ways, written by Lev Lvovich Tolstoy, a son of the renowned Count Leo Tolstoy. We have fallen upon sad times, says young Tolstoy. "Yet I am convinced that they will pass, and that there will come in their wake glorious and happy days of regeneration for Russia." He notes the extreme optimism on the one hand, and the no less extreme pessimism on the other, pervading Russian society, and concludes that those holding the former view are numerically superior. In his almost visionary enthusiasm, he interprets the stolid, patient, and forcibly resigned attitude of the Russian masses as an intelligent patriotism, an interpretation that his own citations scarcely justify. The opinions of the peasants with whom he discussed the war are in substance as follows:

What can we do? We cannot escape from fate. Japan has risen against us, and we must subdue her. Many of our people will perish; but also they will get it. What can we do? We had not had war for a long time, and now it broke out again. We do not want it, but it has come to pass. We do not want to go to the front, yet we must go.

WILL JAPAN BE BEATEN, AS SWEDEN WAS?

Young Tolstoy commends this as a "deep, wise, and righteous attitude," and continues:

The present war in the far East is a great conflict such as has not been seen by Russia since the times of Peter the Great. It is being waged for the possession of the eastern shore of the great European-Asiatic continent, just as in Peter's time wars were waged for the possession of the western shore. As in the struggle with the Swedes, we had first a Narva, and then a Poltava, where the Swede met his destruction; so, in the struggle with the Japanese, the Swedes of Asia, we shall at first meet with reverses, but later there must inevitably come the Poltava, where the Japanese shall perish. Only the feeble-hearted or extremely shortsighted can fail to see the final outcome of this war. It is but sufficient to look at the map. It is but sufficient to think of Russia,—her great territory, her villages, fields, forests, lakes, mountains, and her people,—to become convinced. Russia is invincible,—Russia is unique in her people, geography, climate, spiritual and intellectual might, temperament, peaceableness, capacities, and her

destiny. To Russia, notwithstanding her present misfortunes, belongs the earth's future.

The son of the great peace advocate declares he has said to English friends:

You may rest assured that we and not you are to realize your dream of a universal empire. And we shall achieve that naturally by force of circumstances and of destiny. The people that possesses the northern portion of the earth from the Finnish cliffs to the waste of daring Japan is mightier than any other terrestrial nation, and though it is not yet fully grown to show its superiority, it has all the essentials for the achievement of the latter. It casts its shadow over all the neighboring nations, and gradually absorbs them. It has conquered the Crimea, the Caucasus, eastern Siberia, the outlying western territories, and now where Russia is, there will never be aught else. The Tatars already speak Russian among themselves, and the same will happen everywhere. We shall crowd out also you English, both from Egypt and India. Russia is unconquerable.

WHAT RUSSIAN CHARACTER LACKS.

Menschikov, a prominent contributor to the *Novoye Vremya*, makes a critical analysis of Tolstoy's article. He points out the danger of such false views becoming current in Europe, and counsels the Russian press to protest against them, and to state the true opinions of the Russian people. The Russian people as a whole, he affirms, is opposed to aggression, and as to Russia's invincibility, the intelligent classes do not believe in it. Even among the mass of the people, this belief in Russia's superiority and invincibility has been strongly undermined.

Seeing the comfortable and neat Germans; noting that the finest manufactures come from abroad, as well as the best machinery, best plows, the best seed-drills, harrows, scythes, guns, cotton prints, fruits, etc.; seeing that the most skilled mechanics are brought from foreign countries; seeing that our ruling classes learn foreign languages and travel abroad to study, or merely to live there, and return thence as if from a holy shrine, in religious exaltation, the plain people must necessarily conceive of foreign countries as of something better, something more valuable, more beautiful, more stable, more precious. Nowadays we do not find even the shadow of the old derisive contempt for the Frenchman or the German. As to the conquest of the whole world, how can the Russian people dream of driving out England from Egypt when it does not even know that Egypt is occupied by the English? The common sense of the peasant enables him to understand what self-defense means; but as to attacking his neighbors, no agricultural people will come to think of it.

Menschikov then proceeds to show that neither the lower nor the higher classes in Russia dream of universal conquest. Our conservative aristocracy, he says, feels it beyond its power to manage even the present territory. The outlying regions, occupied by Russia through force of necessity, demand great sacrifices. There is a "lack of men," and to such an extent that governor-generals' posts remain vacant for long intervals.

How can we think, then, of universal conquest? Our liberal "intelligentsia" is as far removed from dreams of universal conquest as is our aristocracy. Deprived of political activity, it is also deprived of press organs, and the very instincts of the least political initiative; in its great mass, our "intelligentsia" is held in spiritual bondage by the West. The handful of Slavophiles who had dreamed to see Russia at the head of the nations has rapidly degenerated, and has not even a single prominent representative. If our educated classes have at all the right to speak in the name of the nation, they will scarcely permit even the dream of universal dominion. With the tortured consciousness of our vices and our failings, how can we dream of universal supremacy? After lack of courage, the most repulsive quality is boastfulness. A careful examination will show that both vices—cowardice and boastfulness—have the same origin. In both cases, it is a self-delusion, an aberration of judgment. True courage, calm or anxious, needs no phrases; but when people shout "Russia is invincible" it looks very much like the well-known expedient of the ostrich.

It is high time for the Russian people to realize that Russia is not invincible, says Menschikov, and "it would be fatal to deny this terrible possibility." He goes on to prove that Russia's supposed strength because of her great territorial extent is really her weakness, in that it makes it more difficult for her to concentrate her forces in the hour of need. In our old wars, he says, we did not defend our country, but rather our country defended us.

But this same hypnotic faith in our vast territory was also a great evil. The vast territorial limits have inspired even ourselves with an exaggerated sense of security. The abundance of land has wrought harm to the Russian colonizer. Just as in times of peace he was accustomed not to value the land, and having merely delved in one place he moved to another, which deprived us of the possibility of acquiring a high degree of culture, so, in times of war, knowing that we had territory in which to retreat, we did not develop the art of fortifying and defending our country with the stubbornness characteristic of the crowded West. The habit of retreating, and of seeking safety in the dense forests and in the steppes, led to the ruin of the country; at every invasion, the germs of civilization were burned hundreds of times, together with the dwellings of the boyars and the churches. Instead of deciding the war at the frontiers, we carried it into the interior; and western Russia has not to this day recovered from the invasion by Vitold. The policy of retreat, sanctioned by centuries, has created the type of our national war-

fare-defense,—the worst of methods, as is admitted by all strategists.

RUSSIA NOT INVINCIBLE.

But aside from territorial vastness, wherein, asks Menschikov, "lie the conditions of our invincibility?"

Count L. L. Tolstoy points to the "spiritual and intellectual might" of the Russian people. Presumably we are superior to our neighbors by force of intellect and feeling. For this reason we deserve to become the masters of the world. Really, if it were not for the well-known sincerity of our author, one might consider his compliments to the Russian people as bitter irony. Exceptional national wisdom is surely a great force, but where is it with us? Is it expressed in the almost universal ignorance of the Russian people at the time when all the neighboring nations, white and yellow, have a more or less assured system of popular education? Ability to read and write is something which, with sufficient demand, could become a common possession in a half-century. With us, it is a luxury a thousand years after St. Cyril. Or is our national wisdom expressed by high morality, by a longing for temperance, popular decorum; in customs of civic dignity, in the perfection of government system? With us, popular morality is considerably lower than with our neighbors. Popular dishonesty, "graft," cruelty, dissipation, drunkenness, lack of respect for human rights,—this coarse cynicism pervades the population to its very heart. If the spiritual might of a people is expressed by its creative power, I ask, Where is it? Our national art is insignificant, and there is hardly any national literature at all. Our culture is entirely borrowed, and is, notwithstanding, the poorest in the world. . . . I am a thorough Russian, and I love my country not less than does Count L. L. Tolstoy, but in the life of my people I see the triumph, not of reason, but of a certain backwardness, of that provincial popular darkness that is a natural sequence of the return to barbarism of a noble race, of spiritual degeneration under the burden of unendurable sacrifices. I do not know whether the national soul has become exhausted in the titanic struggle with the vast territory, with the gloomy forests and deserts, or whether the nation has become weary of external and internal slavery. But I do know that just now this popular wisdom is with us in a state of decay, and that really is the source of our misfortunes. . . . Beggared, ignorant, savage to the extent of indifference to its fate, the people underfed, a prey to monstrous drunkenness, landless, sick,—how can such a people dream, together with Count L. L. Tolstoy, of universal dominion?

EDITOR SUVORIN'S OPINION.

The opposite opinions of Tolstoy and Menschikov created much discussion in the Russian press. Many Russians were at a loss to understand how the same paper could sanction such opposite opinions by allowing their expression in its columns. Numerous letters were written to the editor. Setting himself up as the umpire in the matter, Suvorin says:

The question whether Russia is conquerable has, in our opinion, hardly any direct bearing on the ques-

tion of an energetic campaign on our part against the Japanese. . . . Still, if it were imperative to admit such a connection, we would prefer M. Menschikov's arguments. . . . Suddenly, we have been surprised by our own unpreparedness. Theoretically, Russia is great in strength and resources, yet this strength and these resources, when the storm came, were found misplaced, inadequately utilized, and improperly grouped. Instead of that invincible Russia in which we were taught to believe, our eyes beheld an entirely different Russia, an "unprepared" Russia, and hence, in Manchuria, in February, 1904, a very "conquerable" Russia.

The sensational discussion in the columns of the *Novoye Vremya* is thus characterized by Mir Bozhi (St. Petersburg), representing the opinion of conservative journalism in Russia: "And meanwhile [referring to the troubled times], here in the heart of Russia, there are minute disease germs which unceasingly and with terrible force are undermining the healthy organism,—various Burenins, Menschikovs, Migulins, and Suvorins are diligently and untiringly talking rot."

JAPAN'S NEGATIVE VICTORIES.

THOUGH writing (in the *Fortnightly Review*) before the indecisive battle of the Shaho, "Calchas" regards the real triumphs of the war on land as almost altogether Russian. His title is "The Limits of Japanese Capacity," and he considers those limits very narrow. With their organization, rapid mobilization, and magnificent troops, the Japanese generals ought to have crushed Russia's at first small forces long ago, and by a couple of Sedans put an end to the campaign. The Japanese, says "Calchas," have blundered badly, their generals have made the most outrageous mistakes, being saved only by the fighting of the lower ranks; and the glory of the war, so far as there is any, is with Kuropatkin and Stoessel. The Japanese have done everything that could be done by system without brilliant brains, but they have done nothing more.

They show astonishing proficiency in every matter of detail to which deliberate dexterity can be applied. But there is some fundamental want with respect to depth, conception, and largeness of execution. What we miss, in a word, is the sense of that decisive insight for essentials, that constructive imagination, associated in the West with great personality,—with leadership, whether in the art of war or in the art of peace. Everything suggests that Japanese faculty, while upon a very high average level, does not show any signs as yet of rivaling the West in range. It probably is incapable of sinking to the depth of Russian incompetence exposed in many directions. But also, in the present writer's belief, Russian personality of the highest type,—there is, doubtless, not much of it,—will prove to be head and shoulders above Japanese leadership.

The underestimate of Russia's power which succeeded the original overestimation is ridiculous, and has been falsified by Kuropatkin's campaign. With their superior chances, the Japanese should have defeated the Russians and destroyed their armies; they did the first and failed in the second. They borrowed Germany's method without her strategical brains. The Russian army has proved itself as indestructible

as it did at Borodino; and, so far from being demoralized by defeat, is "slowly but steadily improving in efficiency after nine months of defeat."

THE REAL HEROES OF THE WAR.

"Calchas" has no mercy for the Japanese leaders. There are only four heroes of the war—Kuropatkin, Stoessel, Khilkoff, and the men who repaired the Port Arthur battleships. Like Oyama and Kuroki, Togo has blundered. Like the French sailors of the eighteenth century who tried above all things to save their material, he has lost by being afraid of taking a risk. The average of Russian brains has not been high. But Russia has produced military and organizing genius of a higher type than has been shown by Japan. And these facts, and the tenacity of the Czar's troops, have given Russia a moral victory, and will save her from decisive defeat.

Opinion of the German General Staff.

A very critical view of the Japanese as tacticians is expressed in the quarterly issued by the general staff of the German army, a publication dealing in the scientific manner characteristic of the Germans with questions of strategy and the art of war generally. The writer who discusses the Manchurian campaign in this official quarterly reaches the conclusion that the Japanese generals do not deserve the admiration and eulogies that have been lavished upon them in the West, and that their soldiers and officers have been credited with greater virtue and heroism than they have actually displayed. To begin with, the writer charges the Japanese with excessive caution. He says:

In order to achieve real success, the Japanese were bound to act with the utmost rapidity. It was necessary for them to employ all their powers to deprive the enemy of the possibility of increasing his army to a strength equal to their own. Only this might have

shaken his determination to continue the conflict indefinitely. Now, there was but one way of preventing the Russians from gathering an army equal numerically to that of Japan at the front, and that was to maintain a persistent and tireless advance during the first stage of the war, when the Russians had a small force scattered over a vast territory.

The Japanese, the expert continues, were perfectly able to do this. They knew exactly the number and disposition of their enemy's troops at the outset, and should have taken advantage of his weakness. They should have effected their landing in Manchuria proper, in the immediate vicinity of the army of occupation. The operations undertaken in Korea, for the purpose of making that country subject to Japan, were from this point of view a palpable error. They involved not only a loss of time, but also a needless extension of the line of military activity. It is evident, continues the German military organ, that the Japanese generals attached paramount importance to safety of landing, and preferred a slow and cautious advance to quick successes; but all the great commanders of the past aimed at such successes through daring and enterprise.

✕ The lack of these qualities in the Japanese is responsible for the neglect of all their opportunities to strike decisive blows. When, at the end of July, nearly six months after the outbreak of hostilities, they finally came in contact with the main Russian force, they found confronting them, no longer a few scattered divisions, but a mighty host which they could not defeat in spite of desperate six-day efforts. From Liao-Yang the Russian army retreated, not only in perfect order and in good *morale*, but without heavy loss, comparatively speaking. Their dead and wounded did not exceed 10 per cent. of the participants in the great battle, whereas history records battles in which the losses were 25, 30, and even 50 per cent. of those engaged. In view of these facts, the organ of the German staff concludes, much of the talk about the unexampled valor of the Japanese is as loose and groundless as the enthusiastic praise of their alleged military genius. At any rate, they have not inflicted any staggering losses upon the Russians, and their want of boldness and dash has enabled the enemy to fill all gaps and gradually attain numerical equality.

RUSSIA'S ATTITUDE TOWARD MEDIATION BY AMERICA.

"ROOSEVELT and Mediation" is the title of an editorial in the *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg) of October 20. It refers to a cable from Washington to the effect that "the time is approaching when the neutral powers will be in a position to act as mediators," and that "President Roosevelt has been ready since the beginning of the war to volunteer his co-operation in stopping hostilities between Russia and Japan, but awaited the moment when the initiation of the United States in the rôle of a mediator would be acceptable to both parties." From this the *Novoye Vremya* concludes that the United States Government seems to feel that the moment has now arrived when mediation will prove acceptable to both Russia and Japan. On this point, the editor, Suvorin, says:

There is no doubt that Japan would have welcomed, long ago, diplomatic intervention, to relieve her of the intolerable burdens of war, and that President Roosevelt is, at any rate, in a position to know well the intentions of the Japanese Government.

As regards Russia, this journal feels called upon to enlighten the world, as follows:

Russia is now experiencing for the first time in her history what republican governments knew long ago. Her foreign policy, which had seldom before been affected by questions of internal administration, and to

which was due in part the consistency of the diplomacy based on the peculiarity of a monarchical government, is now confronted by a different problem. Mr. Roosevelt must know that the whole anti-Russian campaign carried on for the last year in the foreign press has hinged on the principal idea that, owing to the weakness of internal organization of the Russian monarchy, Russia will not be able to cope with Japan.

This campaign, according to the *Novoye Vremya*, has influenced to some extent the feelings and ideas current in Russian society with regard to the war, and to this must be ascribed the favorable leaning toward peace and mediation in certain circles. Other things, however, must not be forgotten, says Mr. Suvorin.

If we wish to get the true import of such leanings, we must remember that we have two factions advocating peace,—first, the extreme reactionaries, who wish, in their old way, to hide their heads under their wings and to reestablish a hollow peace for their own tranquillity; and, second, the radicals, who think that the war has weakened the government enough, and who hope that a disgraceful peace will entirely discredit it. There is a third element of calm and progressive Russians,—namely, the majority, who admit that the war has shown many points of weakness, but who stand for absolute victory over the Japanese, so that whatever reforms shall subsequently be inaugurated shall prove the outcome of the natural evolution of the Russian monarchy and not be due to pressure from without.

POINTS FOR A PEACE CONFERENCE.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S proposal for a new Hague conference is the subject of an article by Sir John Macdonell in the *Nineteenth Century* for November. In the opinion of this writer, the United States is in a peculiarly favorable condition for convoking such a conference, and he welcomes the proposition, though he does not believe that the conference can meet while war is being waged.

THE PROBLEM OF CONTRABAND.

Questions of neutrality and contraband would have to be decided. It is a mistake to suppose that in this war there have been exceptional grounds of offense to neutrals (the North Sea incident being excepted). Cases like that of the *Knight Commander* are common in all wars. The conference would, therefore, have to legislate on these points:

Belligerents' interests have been always studied. It is high time that those of neutrals were equally regarded. It would be foolish to hope that at any one conference a complete code of neutrality could be framed; in view of the diversity of opinion as to important points, the time has not come for framing any complete statement on the subject. But some questions which it is probably dangerous to leave open might be settled. To many, the interest in the conference arises from the hope that the claims of neutrals will for the first time be fairly and fully recognized.

THE RIGHT OF SEARCH.

Restriction of the right of search is needed, as conditions have changed, and it is doubtful whether powerful neutrals will submit to their

whole industrial machinery being stopped in order that a ring may be kept clear for the combatants.

It is well worthy of consideration whether a plan might not be devised by which shipowners who do not wish to carry contraband,—and those who will have nothing to do with such business are perhaps not the majority,—could obtain practical immunity from search. Among the schemes which have been suggested are these: The issuing at the port of shipment of a certificate by the consul of a belligerent, which would be deemed conclusive as to the nature of the cargo; immunity, at all events, for mail steamers provided with such a certificate; immunity of mail-bags from examination,—an immunity which would rarely be seriously injurious to the belligerent; international agreements not to exercise the right of search except within certain areas in waters adjacent to ports of belligerents.

COALING OF BELLIGERENT SHIPS.

The right of belligerent ships to coal and provision in neutral ports should also be legally defined.

Much is to be said for the opinion that a vessel taking refuge in a neutral port, to escape pursuit or by reason of being disabled so as to continue her voyage, should remain interned until the end of the war. That agrees with the practice observed in land warfare. It was recently followed in Chinese ports. It has much to recommend it; and it seems in a fair way to obtain general acceptance.

Another problem urgently demanding settlement is the use of wireless telegraphy by neutrals in the vicinity of the theater of war. Unfortunately, says Sir John, there is no reason to anticipate a limitation of armaments.

CHURCH AND STATE IN ITALY.

GIUSEPPE MOLTENI writes of "The Crisis of the Catholic Movement in Italy," in the *Nuova Antologia*, prefacing the discussion proper by a concise summary of the contributory events of the past thirty years, especially the various phases of activity of the Opera dei Congressi, the association expressing Catholic polity. This, from a purely defensive organization for destructive criticism of the new order of things, "by reason of introduction of new blood, already reconciled to the modern Italian state, and patriotically proud of its position, as well as the infiltration of modern economic thought," later developed into a union of thousands of associations, directed by a bureaucratic hierarchy, and conducting, besides research and publication, a

great system of rural banks, mutual aid societies, and loan associations.

The association contained three parties,—the orthodox conservatives, such as Paganuzzi and Scotton; the audacious, democratic, radical youth, demanding a revival of Italian Catholicism on new lines, and incarnated in Romolo Murri; and the moderates, largely in sympathy with the youth, but proceeding by more cautious and slower measures, and viewing with alarm certain ill-considered agitation, too much resembling "black socialism." Such are Meda, Crispolti, Toniolo, Medolago, Mauri, and Rezzara, the first heralds of the revival of Italian Catholicism. These gained at least moral, if not numerical, supremacy, and through them the

young Christian Democrats, already attempting autonomy, were finally folded in the Opera. Leo XIII. understood their force and promise, and "as a pledge that their sacrifice of independent action was not in vain, Giovanni Grosoli, dear to their hearts, and a man of broad vision and modern ideas," was called to the presidency of the Opera.

Is the present crisis that afflicts Catholic action in Italy a sign of weakness and decadence? Signor Molteni thinks he can answer, No. He notes the "comforting phenomenon of a continuous infiltration of advanced thought," and regards as sure the "ultimate triumph of youthful force over weak senility." He summarily dismisses the idea that the crisis has been intentionally brought on by those in high places bent on destroying Christian Democracy. The recent measures of the Vatican, he thinks, show no substantial change from the attitude of Leo XIII.

Except for social propaganda, the Opera has lost its national character, each diocese governing itself, and practical local autonomy being set up. Thus, some associations will cease activity, and others increase. This will depend largely on the bishops. Independence from the hierarchy will accentuate the religious side of

the Opera's activity. Diocesan committees will become simply assemblies of good Catholics who will "aid the bishops in their pastoral duties, in curbing immorality and blasphemy, encouraging worship, and rousing slumbering faith."

That the Opera loses its character of national political association, Signor Molteni believes is a blessing, as thus vanishes the greatest obstacle to political action by Catholics.

GAIN IN POLITICAL FREEDOM FOR CATHOLICS.

In the new situation, Catholics are free, outside of their official and characteristic organization, to develop a true, individual political activity through union with diverse political groups. Already the youths and the Christian Democrats have, in various associations, taken such action, not without conservative censure. Any pretext of interference is swept away, however, when the Christian Democrats recognize that nothing hinders them from zealous work in the Opera for religious and social ends, and at the same time joining with other elements for other objects of civil life. The formation of the *Unione nazionale elettorale* (National Electoral Union) is the first incident showing that the Catholics welcome this enlarged elasticity of action.

WHY ITALIAN AGRICULTURAL COLONIES FAIL.

THE recommendation recently made by the Italian commercial agent at Washington to the Italian Emigration Commission that colonization societies be formed in order to check the massing of Italians in American cities and aid their transformation into landed proprietors has caused the former ambassador to this country, Baron Severio Fava, to break silence as to previous efforts in this direction, and the causes of their failure. The *Nuova Antologia* (Rome) presents his revelations and views in an article entitled "Italian Agricultural Colonies in North America."

Baron Fava says that voluminous records in the embassy at Washington will show that he called attention to the need and proposed similar remedies as far back as 1883. He deemed it necessary to establish a bureau for the protection of emigrants arriving in America, with a labor bureau attached. He intended to establish this by means of a fund of eight thousand dollars, offered by the banker Cantoni, with the use of certain premises; a legacy left by Mr. Massa, twelve hundred dollars allotted by Minister Crispi, and the formation of a society whose

members should give gratuitous services and monthly dues. The leaders of the New York Italian colony, however, failed to give the promised aid, in spite of their having met twice with the ambassador to agree on terms. The ambassador, therefore, presented his wishes to the then Secretary of the Treasury, Carlisle, and gained his hearty assistance. He gave the free use of a large hall on Ellis Island. When all details had been arranged, the bureau was placed in charge of Cavaliere Egisto Rossi, under the immediate direction of the ambassador. It cost the Italian Government \$6,000 a year, even with the Massa legacy. It protected the emigrant from all kinds of extortion and exploitation, and guided him through the difficulties of first experience in a strange land. The labor bureau was not founded because the Italian Government refused the necessary funds, and did not even authorize the acceptance of twelve hundred dollars yearly, offered by the American banker, Mr. Corbin, for this purpose.

The success of the Italian bureau of protection had aroused other countries, and Austria-Hungary asked permission to establish a similar

bureau, but was refused. Other demands were made, and when the Ellis Island buildings were destroyed by fire the regulation was made that foreign bureaus might be established on Ellis Island, but not in the federal buildings, as the Italian office had been for six years.

After mentioning the great success of the Irish, German, Scandinavian, and Swiss labor bureaus in placing emigrants on land by taking advantage of the homestead laws, Baron Fava considers the question of whether Italian emigrants will lend themselves to such operations. The first condition must be that the emigrants go to America intending to remain. How many Italians have such intention, he asks. They are so sure to return to their native soil when they have accumulated a little that Americans call them "birds of passage." Under such conditions, what Italian-American or American capitalists would undertake to form Italian colonies? The Italians of the "colony" at Vineland, N. J., started a quarter of a century ago by Cavaliere Secchi di Casale, founder of the *Eco d'Italia*, do not possess an inch of soil. The so-called colony at Asti, Cal., founded with bonds of small denomination mostly acquired by Italian-Swiss, had to be transformed into a capitalists' enterprise because the peasants refused to become partners and preferred receiving wages to becoming land-owners. Finally, the colony at Lodi, Cal., has been too recently founded by Mr. Ghigliera to predict results, especially as the peasants have required the stipulation that they may seek work elsewhere during the six months of slack work in vine culture.

PROSPECT OF FUTURE COLONIZATION SOCIETIES.

Certainly, there are among the Italian-Americans many who might subscribe funds to colo-

nization societies, properly so called, but who of them, after having gained a competence by hard work, is going to risk loss by founding societies based on the work of peasants who refuse peremptorily to discount the purchase of land with agricultural labor, but demand, instead, immediate pay?

As for societies founded with exclusively American capital, facts speak louder than theories. He recounts the history of "Sunny Side," the cotton plantation of Mr. Corbin, on which he attempted to establish an ideal Italian colony, aided by the ambassador and Don Emanuele Ruspole, then syndic of Rome. The plan included a subdivided tract, with houses and complete outfits furnished, artesian wells, school, library, church and savings-bank, narrow-gauge railway and cotton press. After twenty years, the colonists were to become proprietors of their plots, and the plantation buildings were to be common property of the whole colony. Fifty or sixty families were brought from Italy at the expense of Mr. Corbin. They went to work and were paid the wages agreed. All promised well. Trustworthy persons were sent by both Mr. Corbin and the ambassador to satisfy all just demands. Very soon, for no valid reason, after getting their pay, the colonists began to disband gradually, drawn by the fatal allurements of quick profit to the great cities.

In the present state of things, Baron Fava thinks, it will not be easy to found real colonization societies in this country, with either Italian or American capital. He thinks it possible that Brazil and Argentina, with climate, language, and customs more in harmony with those of Italy, might offer more encouragement of success for the proposed colonization societies.

THE PRESENT RENASCENCE OF POLAND.

POLAND, says a writer in the *Quarterly Review*, is in the midst of a moral and intellectual renaissance which keeps the severed kingdom united and fosters the spirit of independence.

THE CZAR'S REFORMS.

The reviewer describes the burden of alien rule in Russia and Prussia. In Austria, the Poles are relatively free. Russian rule has of late been slightly ameliorated, owing to the personal action of the Czar, to whom the reviewer pays more than one tribute. No man is now punished for changing his religion, and Nicho-

las II. (it was reported) lately issued a ukase permitting religious instruction to be given in the Polish language.

The rule in Warsaw is still bad, owing to the activity of General Chertkoff, who has flooded the city with spies. Even the Czar's good intentions are thus brought to naught.

The Czar, some years back, gave permission for a statue to the great national poet, Mickiewicz, to be erected in Warsaw. By order of the police, every street was lined with Cossacks, ready to shoot or cut down the multitudes who came to see it unveiled, should any demonstration take place. After a short speech, the ceremony was performed in the presence of more than

twenty thousand people. Not a cry of any sort was uttered; the whole assembly was hushed into deathlike stillness. But we may be sure that they resented the outrage with all the passion of their passionate nature, and that the effect of what the Czar meant as an act of kindness was completely obliterated.

POLISH PROGRESS IN PRUSSIA.

In Prussia, the Poles are oppressed without avail. They have increased in numbers 12 per cent., as against a German increase of 3.7. As the Germans buy up landed property in the country they are ousted by the Poles in the towns, and the number of small estates held by Poles is increasing largely. The following instance is given of the petty tyranny of Berlin:

Letters directed in English or in French reach their destination at once; but if the address contains a single word in Polish,—e.g., Poznan for Posen,—almost a week's delay must ensue; it has to be translated. Certificates of baptism are refused unless the child's name is given in German. A man who cries out in a tavern "Poland forever!" is fined for "grossly indecent behavior."

POLITICAL PARTIES IN POLAND.

Poland cares nothing for these things. In Galicia, Austrian Poland, the new generation of nobles and people is national to the backbone. Poland's unity is proved by the fact that in all three divisions there are the same parties. The Conservatives ask for a minimum of freedom, in return for which they promise loyalty to their foreign rulers. The National Democrats also demand a minimum, but they "will be loyal only in so far as it serves the interests of Poland," and they refuse absolutely to surrender the hope of final independence. This party is accused of being unduly national, and of refusing to coöperate with the other races of Slavs

which demand liberty. The latest Polish party is that of Dr. Lutoslawski, an interview with whom appeared in the November number of this REVIEW. The party of the Philaretos was founded and is led by the gifted though eccentric Dr. Lutoslawski, known in the philosophical world by his numerous works, written in many languages, including English, as a Platonist of a special type.

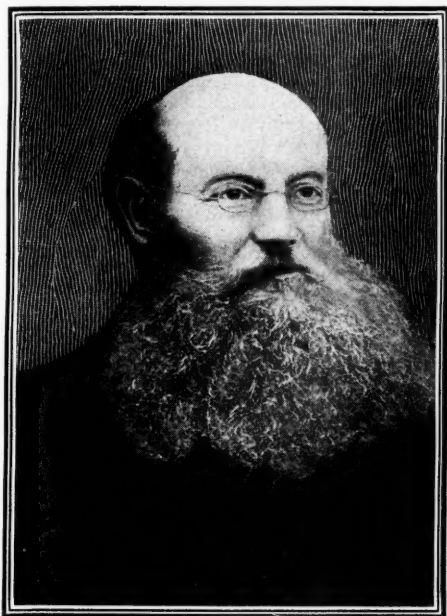
The essential character of Polish society is, according to him, free union and harmonious coöperation through mutual love. With hatred he would have nothing to do; he would conquer both Germans and Russians by winning their love toward the Poles, their superiors in virtue. His Philaretos form, though not in the usual sense, a secret society—a sort of Polish religion within the Catholic pale. Men and women, calling themselves "Brothers and Sisters," after a public confession of all their lives, must swear to give up gambling, drinking, smoking, and all immorality. It is only thus, he says, that Poland can be regenerated; but the virtues which he teaches will make her so great that her foes of the present hour will fall at her feet; without striking a blow, she will regain the independence due to a people of saints. Much in his teaching smacks of the Messianic doctrine of Towianski, who exerted so great an influence over Mickiewicz in his later years. Lutoslawski's adherents are mostly young students of an extraordinary turn of mind, as may well be supposed. As to their number, it cannot be computed, on account of the reticence observed; but there are certainly many more than those who openly profess that they belong to the party. Many branches of it are supposed to exist both in Russian and in Prussian Poland. He affirms,—the present writer has heard him,—that he gets his thoughts and inspirations directly from God. His followers, as a consequence, believe in him blindly; as a consequence, too, other persons think him a heretic or a madman. But he, too, strange as are the means which he advocates, has for his aim and end the independence of Poland. On that point all parties are agreed.

THE SOCIALISTIC MOVEMENT IN RUSSIA.

A DRAMATIC incident occurred at the last International Socialistic Congress, at Amsterdam. When war was discussed, Plekhanov, the Russian Social Democrat, exchanged warm salute with Katayama, the representative of the Japanese proletariat, amid the great applause of the congress. Writing in the *Revue Bleue*, Paul Louis declares that this was an indication of the breadth and progress of Russian socialism. It was a Russian Socialist leader of the revolutionary terrorists, Rubanovitch, who was at the head of the general political committee of the congress. It is extremely difficult for Western peoples, says M. Louis, to understand contemporary Russia and what is going on in the minds of the

Russian people. "It would seem that a thick wall, or an impenetrable curtain, separates the rest of the world from the one hundred and thirty millions of Muscovites." All we know is when some group of discontents become violent, when some high functionary like a von Plehve or an Alexander II. is assassinated. We now know, however, that the reverses and catastrophes in Manchuria and Korea, that the Muscovite bureaucracy is not equal to its task, and that "the civil and military administration behind a brilliant front conceals mortal wounds."

A new spirit is arising in Russia, says this writer. Socialism is a very new phenomenon in the land of the Czar. Up to twenty years



PRINCE PETER KROPOTKIN.

(Russian geographer, author, social reformer.)

ago, socialism did not exist, because there was no industrial life. Beginning with the intellectuals who studied Fourier, Saint-Simon, Hegel, Marx, Proudhon, and others, Russian socialism soon developed a Kropotkin and a Bakounin. From 1878 to 1882, Russian socialism adopted the terrorist method. General Trépof, Prince Kropotkin, and finally the Czar Alexander himself, were the victims. This terrorism brought about the extreme reactionary reign of the Czar Alexander III., with the brutal oppressions of Aksakof, Katkof, and Pobiedonostseff.

THE BEGINNINGS OF INDUSTRIALISM.

The proletarian socialism of Russia, like that of all other countries, began with the beginnings of industrialism. In the early eighties, manufacturing began to assume significant proportions in the empire, first in Poland. Mining and textile manufactures were soon prospering in Warsaw, St. Petersburg, Moscow, and Nijni Novgorod. The cotton-manufacturing city of Łódź, the Polish Manchester, grew in thirty years from a town of ten thousand to one of half a million inhabitants. Soon European and American competition began to be felt, and before long two million Russian workmen who had been brought up on the soil found themselves crowded in factories, with no fitness for their task or the conditions under which it must be performed.

Socialistic propaganda soon began to penetrate into every section of the empire. Literature from Paris, London, Geneva, and Rome aroused the people, and to-day there is an exceedingly strong Russian socialistic sentiment. There is, strange as it may seem, a socialistic party in Russia, which, although it publishes no statistics, of its members or its budget, has already held two congresses. It demands the establishment of a democratic republic, the election of a popular assembly, administrative decentralization, a large autonomy for the communes, the proclamation of liberty of conscience, of the press, and of popular meetings, liberty also to strike, equality for all citizens, the election of judges, compulsory education, the establishment of direct and progressive taxation, an eight-hour day, and old-age insurance. By 1890, these Social Democrats had nine important groups in as many sections of the empire, including the capital, Moscow, Kiev, Odessa, and Kharkov. The revolutionary Socialistic party, which was represented at the International Congress, at Paris, in 1900, is a union of Russian revolutionary Socialists of the agrarian league of the old Social Democratic party of Kiev and other organizations. It held its first congress in 1898.

THE POWERFUL PRO-SEMITIC BUND.

The third section of Russian socialism is the Bund, which represents especially the Jewish proletariat, so numerous and miserable in Lithuania and Poland and all southern Russia. This is the only section which gives official figures of its adherents. It numbers 32,000, with an income of about \$25,000 annually. It is strongly organized in such centers as Vilna, Grodno, Minsk, Warsaw, Łódź, and Riga, particularly to resist the anti-Semitic agitation and to cooperate with Catholic and Orthodox workmen for the common good. It maintains an incessant propaganda in the name and principles of Marxism. Its hand is seen in every strike, in every public manifestation. It sent out more than one hundred thousand appeals in two years for the celebration of the 1st of May as International Socialist Day. It has held five congresses, contributed to the propaganda against war, suffered four thousand arrests in fifteen months, and established a number of underground printing offices. It publishes two journals in Hebrew, and four other in Russian and Polish. All these socialistic organizations, numbering from eighty to one hundred thousand adherents, are flourishing, although all workmen societies are severely punished by the law in Russia.

A TRIBUTE TO SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT.

THE *Contemporary Review* opens with an appreciation of the late Sir William Harcourt from the pen of Mr. Herbert Paul. In the course of his characterization of the great Liberal chieftain, Mr. Paul says:

There was nothing small about him. Mentally and morally, as well as physically, he was built upon a large scale. A good big party fight he loved as he loved few other things on earth. Small personal issues did not interest or attract him. If he had been told anything to the discredit of a political opponent, he would have put it down to the discredit of the informer. The people he offended were the people who did not know him, and took him, as the French say, at the foot of the letter. Those who did know him even slightly were assured that he was not only devoid of malice, but incapable of deliberately inflicting pain.

AN ARISTOCRAT.

Sir William never forgot that he was an aristocrat, and "practised the old-fashioned vice of family pride." But he despised the rush for social distinction. He made great pecuniary sacrifices for the sake of politics.

With all his failings, and few men were more human, Sir William Harcourt was essentially a statesman. He was never so far absorbed in one subject that he could not see its bearing upon the interests of the British Empire as a whole. He was not a Little Irelander, or a

Little South African. He looked at the South African problem and the Irish problem as parts of one great question which British statesmanship had to work out. With him, it was not "Will Ulster fight?" and "Will Ulster be right?" but "What is England's duty to Ireland?" "Why is Ireland the one discontented country in the dominions of the British crown?" It was not "Have the mine-owners of the Transvaal a grievance against President Krüger?" It was, "What should be the conduct of Great Britain in dealing with small independent states to which British subjects resort for purposes of gain?" . . . An aristocrat by temperament, he had the democratic fiber which contact with great masses of men strengthens in every robust mind. Democratic in one sense he was not. No home secretary was ever firmer in maintaining law. For this purpose, he did not shrink in the days of the dynamite scare from opening letters at the post-office, and coercion for Ireland had no stronger advocate until he was convinced that it had failed. But his finance was democratic, and it was the economic and constitutional side of politics for which he chiefly cared. Peace, economy, free trade, and the maintenance of the Protestant religion were the pillars of his political church. He would have agreed with Gambetta that priestcraft was the enemy, and against clerical pretensions he was always ready to lift up his voice or take up his pen. If he was not a great imperialist, he was a great Englishman. His foibles, as well as his virtues, were insular. He did not care about anything that could not be expressed in plain English. His invective was like the blows of a sledge-hammer.

THE EVOLUTION OF ZIONISM.

IN a study under this title, in the *Revue Bleue*, a Hebrew writer, Nahum Slousch, traces the development of the Zionistic idea, which, he says, "has survived eighteen centuries of persecution, of continual wanderings, of massacres and horrible humiliations, of a deep-rooted faith in the always imminent realization of an ideal Messiah, of an absolutely sure return to a Jewish fatherland." The Oriental Hebrew, says Mr. Slousch, has always been a dreamer, and there have been a few, and only a few, Jewish dreamers in the Occident. The chief among these were Salvador, in France; Hesse, in Germany; Luzzato, in Italy, and Disraeli, in England. The modern Jew, emancipated and assimilated, has renounced his historic ideal; . . . liberty is his Messiah, the rights of man his ideal, and science his faith. Nevertheless, he continues, it is impossible, in considering the future of Judaism, to ignore the great masses of Oriental Judaism, that population of eight millions in Slavonic and Oriental countries, "united in firm bonds by a life of persecutions, of misery, of common belief and common hope."

The Zionistic idea, says this writer, long before it had a political significance, floated in the very air of Judaism all over the world. The societies of philo-Zionists sprang up, but it was not until 1884 that the *Kadimah*, the Zionist academic corporation, was founded in Vienna by Birnbaum, who, a little later, published in German a journal of propaganda, entitled *Autoemancipation*, in which the term "Zionism" was applied for the first time to the then embryo movement. A group of students in Berlin published the *Revue Zion*, while another group collected at Paris and published the *Kadimah* in the French language. In the meanwhile, the campaign of anti-Semitism was begun in Austria, and just at this moment, a psychological moment, a man appeared—"a modern man, with but little in common with the great masses of Jews, a stranger to their misery, a stranger to their aspirations." Dr. Theodor Herzl came to the movement because of his humanitarian feeling, and because of his horror and fear of an anti-Semitic campaign. Dr. Herzl's career was outlined in the article by Mr. Rosenthal which ap-

peared in the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS* for August last. The writer of this article traces the progress of the Zionistic movement as shown in the different congresses, the first of which was held in August, 1897, at Basle. The other conventions were held as follows: the third, at Basle, in 1899; the fourth, at London, in 1900; the fifth, at Basle, in 1901; the sixth, at Basle, in 1903. The proposition which came up and

was discussed at the last congress to transfer the Jewish state from Palestine to some English possession in Africa, perhaps Uganda, encountered the warmest opposition, and this writer does not believe that such a proposition could secure the approval of any sufficient number of Jewish people to make it practicable. The Turkish Government will probably never consent to the alienation of any portion of Palestine.

THE GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH IN AUSTRALIA.

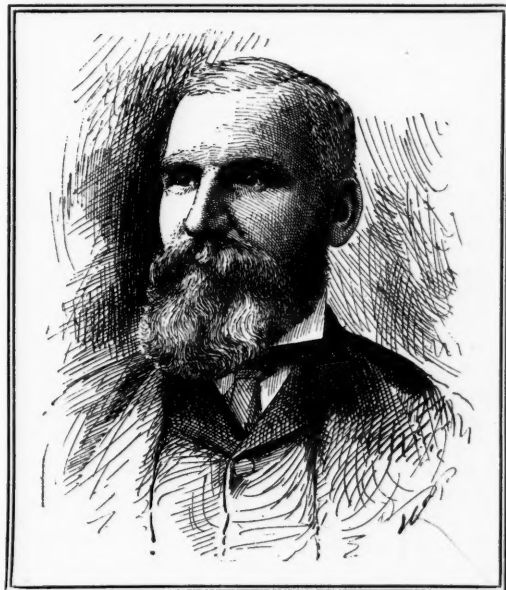
IN all that has been written about innovations in Australian political and social institutions, comparatively little has been said in this country regarding the Australian telegraph system, which is owned by the people and managed as a part of the postal system of the country. Some attention was attracted to this branch of the government service at the time of the inauguration of the Australian Commonwealth. When the federal constitution was framed, it was agreed as a matter of course that the telegraph lines, which had formerly belonged to the colonies, now the states of the federation, should go to the Commonwealth instead of remaining the property of the states. The new postal act adopted at that time was intended to establish uniform rates throughout the Commonwealth, and, in general, to unify the administration of the system. Consequently, the whole question of cost, management, and charges was thoroughly debated in the Australian Parliament before the measure became a law. The facts brought out in that debate form the basis of an interesting article contributed to the *North American Review* for November by the Hon. Hugh H. Lusk.

The telegraph lines now owned and operated by the federal government for the people of Australia have a length of fully forty-eight thousand miles, while the length of the wires is considerably more than one hundred thousand miles,—actually a greater mileage than that of any European country, with the exception of Russia, Germany, and France. In proportion to the number of inhabitants, it is probably nearly six times as great as that of any other country in the world, with the single exception of its near neighbor, New Zealand. There are upward of three thousand telegraph stations kept open for the convenience of a population which does not exceed four millions; and the revenue derived from messages is shown to be sufficient to defray the cost of operating and maintaining the lines, as well as defraying the

interest charges on the cost of construction at the annual rate of 3 per cent.

CHEAPNESS OF THE SERVICE.

Now let us examine the rates which are enforced under the terms of the act, and which apparently suffice to maintain the great system at its full efficiency. For town and suburban messages,—suburban meaning a practical radius of ten miles beyond the city limits,—the rate fixed is twelve cents for a message not exceeding sixteen words, which includes the address and the signature. For messages to any point within the same state from which they are sent, the charge is fixed at eighteen cents for the same number of words. For messages to any other state within



HON. SIDNEY SMITH.

(Postmaster-general of the Australian Commonwealth and head of the government telegraph system.)

the Commonwealth, the charge for a message of similar length is twenty-four cents. In all cases, the charge for extra words beyond the sixteen is the uniform rate of two cents a word. Delivery is made within the radius of one mile from the receiving office, and for this there is no extra charge. These rates, Mr. Lusk asserts, are lower for the service rendered and the distance traversed than the existing rates in any other country except New Zealand; but they are fully justified by the experience of the three principal states of the Commonwealth—New South Wales, Victoria, and Queensland. Comparing these rates with those maintained in the United States, it should be remembered that Australia as a whole is a country of the same area as the United States, and that the distances actually traversed are very much greater than those between points of telegraphic communication in America. Mr. Lusk, therefore, seems to be justified in his statement that the charge of twenty-four cents for a sixteen-word message in Australia is much less than one-half of what is charged in America. Again, considering the great area of the five states occupying the mainland, three of which are together more than two and one-half times as large as Texas, and a fourth four-fifths of the size of Texas, we see that the state rate of eighteen cents for a sixteen-word message is equally cheap as compared with American rates, while, as Mr. Lusk asserts, the city and suburban rate of twelve cents has no parallel in American experience.

ECONOMY OF ADMINISTRATION.

In reply to the question, "How is it done?" the postmaster-general of the Commonwealth, in the course of the parliamentary debate, stated that the cheapness of the system was due to its public ownership and to the economies naturally attending the system. In the matter of cost of construction, it will be generally admitted that the credit of a whole people is better than the credit of any part of it, and that, therefore, loans required by nations with a stable government and a reasonable character for honesty can be obtained on more favorable terms than loans on private credit. Thus, the eighteen million dollars of borrowed money spent by the officers of the colonial governments of Australia on the construction of telegraph lines costs to-day, in interest, only a small fraction beyond 3 per cent. Furthermore, even if it be admitted that the actual cost of producing the necessary supply of electricity would be as little in private hands as it could be made in a government department, it is still claimed in Australia that the working expenses of the service, including salaries and

office expenses, are much less under public ownership. This is because the telegraph and telephone service in Australia are both incorporated with the post-office, and require few, if any, separate offices. Nearly every one of the three thousand telegraph stations in the country is in the district post-office. In the United States, there is a post-office for every thousand persons, but a telegraph station for every three thousand, while in the newer, poorer, and far less thickly settled country of Australia, there are fully six thousand post-offices to meet the requirements of four millions of people, or one to every six hundred and sixty-six people; and more than three thousand of these are also telegraph stations, being one to about thirteen hundred persons.

THE TELEGRAPH USED BY THE PEOPLE.

But Mr. Lusk shows that this economy of management is not the only reason why the Australian telegraph has succeeded. He shows that it is appreciated and made use of by the people at large to an extent that is unknown where charges are higher and conveniences are less. Among the European nations, Great Britain, having a concentrated population within a small area, makes most use of the telegraph,—two messages a year for every inhabitant. In the United States, where the population is more scattered and more difficult to reach, the people send about one message a year for every inhabitant. In Australia, where the population is more widely scattered than in America, two and one-half messages a year pass over the telegraph wires for every inhabitant. New Zealand, however, has outdone her larger neighbor. There, the government supplies a post-office for every five hundred people and a telegraph station for every eight hundred, and with somewhat lower rates than in Australia. The people send four telegrams a year for each inhabitant, and the revenue from the telegraph is said to be even more satisfactory than in Australia.

The postmaster-general sums up the advantages of the government system of telegraphs in the assertion that the system does for the people of Australia precisely what the great trusts are doing in various industrial lines. By operating on a great scale, it is saving on the cost of working, and is thus able to give the public a better article at a lower price. Thus, the public is induced to use the convenience afforded on a scale so large as to make it pay. In a new country, of wide extent and thinly populated, like Australia, the facilities for speedy and reliable communication could not be supplied except at enormous cost, and the government seems to be the only agency prepared to undertake this function.

GLASGOW'S MUNICIPAL STREET CARS.

THE pioneer experiment in municipal ownership of street-car service in Great Britain, which was entered upon some ten years ago by the city of Glasgow, has attracted the attention of economists the world over. It is true that three municipalities in Great Britain operated their own tramways before Glasgow did, but in each case the reason was that no private company could be got to do the work. Glasgow, on the other hand, took over the tramways because the people of the city were not satisfied with the methods of the operating companies and were determined to take the management into their own hands. In an article which he contributes to the November *Arena*, Prof. Frank Parsons shows that one by one the cities and towns of the United Kingdom have followed the Glasgow lead until about fifty municipalities in England and Scotland are already operating their tram lines, while Belfast, in Ireland, has within the past month decided to purchase the tramways in the city from the company which owns and operates the lines. The last large English city to undertake the municipalization of the trams was Birmingham. Professor Parsons further shows that the average fare in Glasgow now is less than two cents per passenger, and that 30 per cent. of the passengers ride on the one-cent fare, the lowest transportation rates in the United Kingdom, or possibly in the world. In spite of these small fares, Glasgow has already paid off about a quarter of the capital cost of the railways. In thirty years, it is estimated that the capital will be cleared away, the tramways will be freed of debt, and the fares can be reduced to operating cost plus depreciation. The city has its own car shops, and all but eighty of the six hundred and eighty-two cars in stock were built and equipped in these shops, which are provided with the most up-to-date machine tools.

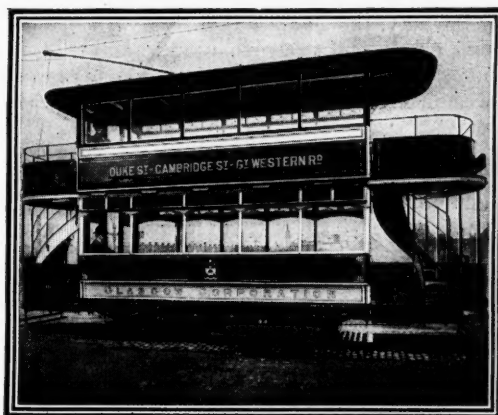
NO ADVERTISING SIGNS.

A question that is now very much to the front in connection with the new subway in New York,—that of advertising signs,—is touched on in the course of Mr. Parsons' account of the Glasgow experiment. In Glasgow, when the city took the tramways, it was found that some fifty thousand dollars a year could be realized by the city if it would sell advertising space in the street cars. Notwithstanding this fact, all the advertisements were at once abolished. Professor Parsons asked the general manager why this had been done, and the reply was that it was for æsthetic reasons. This answer greatly delighted Professor Parsons. "Think of a question of

putting beautiful cars and the effect upon the artistic development of the people above a matter of fifty thousand dollars a year to be had at the stroke of the pen!"

HOW MUNICIPALIZATION CAME ABOUT.

Professor Parsons gives a brief outline of the movement for municipal ownership in Glasgow which is interesting in the light of the experiences of some of our American cities. It appears that the city built her own tramways, the first lines having been constructed in 1871. These, and extensions made subsequently, were



DOUBLE-DECKED TROLLEY CAR OF THE GLASGOW MUNICIPAL SYSTEM.

leased to the operating company on a lease conditional to expire June 30, 1894. Some time before the expiration of the lease, the conduct of the service by the company had become very unsatisfactory to the general body of the citizens. The company still relied entirely upon horse traction. Their cars were old, and many of them were in a dilapidated condition. The drivers and conductors were poorly paid and had to work long hours. As they were not supplied with uniforms, and were frequently very poorly clad, their appearance on the cars was not a credit to the city. One of the conditions insisted upon by the city for its consent to the renewal of the lease was that the conditions of labor be improved, that uniforms should be furnished by the company, and especially that the men should not be worked more than sixty hours per week. The company refused to agree to these conditions, declaring that the system could not be successfully operated under them.

The question of municipalization was then

brought before the people in the form of a test question at the municipal elections of 1890 and 1891. The result was that on November 12, 1891, the city decided to work the tramways as a municipal department. Although the city was compelled to secure horses, cars, and entirely new office equipment for the tram lines, because the operating company put in a service of omnibuses, and negotiations for the sale of the old equipment had been broken off, the citizens preferred the cars after the city began to run them, and the attempted opposition of the old company resulted in a heavy loss.

IMPROVEMENT OF LABOR CONDITIONS.

As soon as the management was taken over by the city, the hours of labor were shortened from eleven and twelve hours to ten, and later the working hours were reduced to nine hours a day and fifty-four per week, while the wages of the men were raised considerably above the wages paid by the private companies. The average increase was 16 per cent., and a considerable number of the men received an advance of 25 per cent. The selection of the employees was entirely in the hands of the general manager, who was responsible to the city for the conduct of the department. The city simply fixes the wages and the general conditions of the service, and leaves the engagement and dismissal of the staff to the general manager.

ADVANTAGES OF PUBLIC OWNERSHIP AND CONTROL.

In concluding his account of Glasgow's great experiment, Professor Parsons admits that cer-

tain of our American cities have better service under the system of corporation control than Glasgow has under municipal ownership. But this, he says, should not blind us to the fact that our cities have something to learn from Glasgow. He does not argue that because Glasgow has two-cent fares, therefore our railways can be operated profitably with such rates. Street-railway wages are higher here than in any city in Europe, and our cities are not so compact as Glasgow. He declares that public ownership would have an effect in our cities similar in kind to the effect it has had in Glasgow. If the change to public ownership in Glasgow brought lower fares and better service than existed under private ownership in Glasgow, is it not fair to believe that the change to public ownership here would give us lower fares and better service than we now have? The service, Professor Parsons admits, is not so good in some respects in Glasgow as in Boston, but it is the best, on the whole, to be found in Great Britain, and is far better than the service given by the private corporations in Great Britain or in any other country in the United Kingdom. Public ownership of the street-car lines, as Professor Parsons views it, would bring about lower fares, higher wages, shorter hours, better service, and larger traffic. Furthermore, all the profits and benefits of the railway system will go to the public instead of to a few individuals. Private enterprise seeks to get as much and give as little as possible, while public enterprise aims to give as much and make as little as possible. This, at least, seems to be Glasgow's experience.

THE SWEDISH SOUTH POLAR EXPEDITION.

DR. OTTO NORDENSKJÖLD, the director of the Swedish South Polar expedition, describes, in the *Deutsche Revue*, some of his experiences in the antarctic region. This was one of the three expeditions sent in friendly rivalry from Europe, in the year 1901, to explore that region. The work was so divided among the three that each one had the task of investigating the roads leading south from one of the three great oceans. Dr. Nordenskjöld was sent with the ship *Antarctic* to the countries south of South America and the Atlantic Ocean. He proceeded with this ship nearly to the Polar Circle, but finding no suitable place for wintering, he turned north again, making his headquarters on Snow Hill Island, 64½° southern latitude, in company with three scientists and two sailors. He says:

We built our house and observatory at the place where we had landed, and for twenty months we made our observations here,—generally every hour, day and night,—on the phenomena surrounding us. The notes we took were most interesting. The winter climate is exceedingly stormy and intensely cold, hardly a comfortable one for human habitation, but yielding important discoveries scientifically. This entire region is rich in petrified forms. We found strata with numerous impressions of leaves, showing that even the most desolate spots of the earth were covered with luxuriant forests as late as the tertiary period. There are traces of all the higher animals of that period. Giant penguins were living on the shore, and I found some bones of a still larger animal.

During this time, the *Antarctic*, with the remainder of the staff and the crew, was exploring the region between South America and South Georgia. Dr. Nordenskjöld never saw her again, for she was wrecked in the ice the following

winter, and the twenty men, abandoning her, had to proceed to Snow Hill station over the ice, by sleds. The whole party was finally rescued by an Argentinian vessel, on November 8, 1902.

Dr. Nordenskjöld sums up the results of the expedition in the following paragraph :

The boundary of the antarctic zone has been reached in several new places, and it now appears more clearly through the mists of imagination. It can hardly be doubted that by far the largest portion of this region is covered with ice and snow, and we have now some idea of the nature of this ice, which was formerly known only by the curious icebergs drifting away from it. These are entirely different in form from the arctic icebergs. Wherever the climate of this region has been studied, it is noted for its cold and exceedingly stormy winters and its relatively still colder summers, being in this respect altogether dissimilar from that of the arctic zone. It is interesting to note that the territory assigned to our expedition is the coldest of all relative to its location. It appears to us, contrary to the general assumption, that there is a cold zone south of the Atlantic Ocean. The climate is so rough here that hardly any plant or animal life is found on the land, while the animal world living in the sea or finding its food there is all the more varied. It will be exceedingly interesting to study this animal world in the collections brought home, which will doubtless throw new light on many questions relating to the distribution of living creatures on the surface of the earth. For conditions were not always the same as now. At one time, the climate here was warm, and large tracts of land were covered with forests, in which a varied animal world was doubtless living. It has been assumed for a long time that the South Polar continent played a rôle in the distribution



DR. OTTO NORDENSKJÖLD.

(Who has recently returned from perhaps the most successful antarctic exploration expedition ever conducted.)

of living creatures on the southern hemisphere, and that here many types of plants and animals perhaps passed through the first stages of their development. Now we are beginning to get material for the study of these questions.

THE ARGENTINE GAUCHO AND HIS WAYS.

A TRAVELER'S description of the strange hybrid race of southern and central South America known as the Gaucho is given by John D. Leckie in the *Canadian Magazine*. The Gaucho, says this writer, may be of any race or color from pure Indian to pure white, but he generally possesses a strain of both white and Indian blood. In his character, he partakes more of his Indian than of his white ancestry, perhaps because, in the majority of cases, the Indian is his maternal side, and those aboriginal traits which are not inherited are instilled into him from the earliest age by maternal tuition. Certainly, if you scratch the Gaucho you will find the aboriginal Indian. Mr. Leckie declares that the nearest approach to the Gaucho type to be found in Europe is that of the wandering gypsies.

There are many unfavorable points in the Gaucho character, but this writer asserts that he has some few good ones.

Like the Arab of the desert, the Gaucho is characterized by his innate courtesy, hospitality, and fidelity to his master or leader. This is a trait which seems characteristic of all peoples who live in a semi-feudal state, and was very noticeable as late as last century among our own Highlanders, though in this age of manhood suffrage, trade-unions, and strikes the bonds of sympathy which formerly attached master and servant have been in a great measure loosened.

The Gaucho is a great horseman. He almost lives in the saddle; his horse is his most treasured possession, and even the poorest of them has one, and often two or three.

There is no moral or physical excellence, in their eyes, equal to that of being a first-rate horseman, and no man could aspire to be a leader of the Gauchos who was not an unexceptionally skilled equestrian. . . . To ride an unbroken and half-wild horse is looked upon as a very ordinary feat. He will not only jump off a horse at full gallop, but will consider himself unskillful if he does not alight on his feet without falling,—a feat which may seem impossible to an English horseman. I certainly have never heard of a Gaucho having

been killed by a fall from his horse, an accident not unfrequent among foreigners.

NOT A HIGH MORAL CHARACTER.

The Gaucho sets a very low value on human life, and with him homicides are of frequent occurrence, most of these arising out of personal quarrels. All the Argentine and Paraguayan Gauchos are of this unsavory kind. The Correntinos (natives of the province of Corrientes) enjoy an unenviable reputation for bloodthirstiness, nor is this reputation by any means undeserved, "as I can attest by personal experience."

It has been my lot to live for some months among



THE ARGENTINE GAUCHO.
(With his useful garment, the poncho.)

the Correntinos, and people of a lower grade of moral character I have never met anywhere, although I have traveled considerably,—nor are their numerous defects relieved by a single good point I can think of. The Argentine army is largely composed of Correntinos, and they make good soldiers.

The Gaucho attire is rather picturesque. The typical Gaucho has a nether garment known as a "bombacha," wide and baggy, like that worn by a French Zouave, or the divided skirts sometimes worn by lady cyclists.

But his most essential garment is the "poncho," which is generally of wool if the wearer can afford it, though the poorer classes have to content themselves with cotton. The poncho resembles a blanket with a hole in the middle, through which the wearer thrusts his head, and is used as an overcoat by day and a blanket by night. It is a most convenient garment for a traveler, and can be adjusted to suit any change of weather. Thus, in cold or wet weather, it is worn so as to envelop the entire body; if the temperature becomes somewhat milder, it is thrown over the shoulder and around the neck, somewhat after the manner of a Scotch plaid; and if the thermometer mounts still higher, it is the work of a moment to throw it off altogether. The poncho, indeed, is an economizer of time, money, and labor.

The Gaucho is gradually disappearing, and before another two generations, Mr. Leckie believes, he will be as extinct as the buffalo.

HOUSING AND ARCHITECTURE IN BUENOS AYRES.

THE development of architecture in South American countries has been along lines which are new and (in the Argentine) which furnish excellent examples of what a strong cosmopolitan architecture can be. In Buenos Ayres, says the Spanish illustrated monthly *Hojas Selectas* (Barcelona), architecture has had a very vast field in which to develop at its pleasure and to demonstrate that "architectural beauty does not consist in the capricious combination of decorative elements arbitrarily taken from anywhere, but is the result of originality in conception, novelty in form, ability in the arrangement and use of materials, and successful harmonizing of the architectural plan with the utilitarian and social object which a building is to serve."

The writer of this article mentions the most distinctive of the public buildings in the Argentine capital. These are the "Cathedral, majestic but simple in construction, the style of which imitates that of the Parthenon at Athens; the Governmental Palace, of handsome proportions; the Opera House, severe in style; the Mortgage Bank, the Bank of the Provinces,

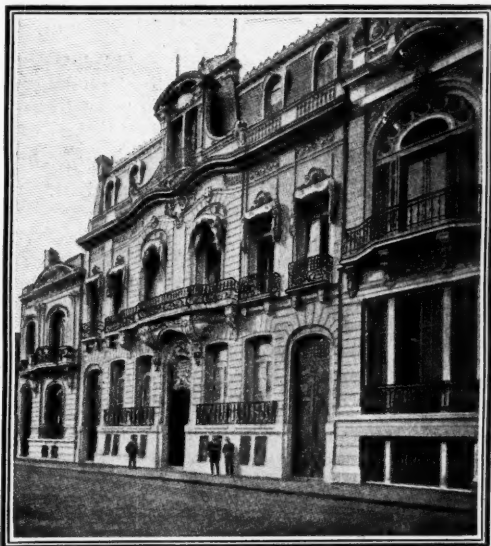
and, lastly, the Girls' Graduate School, crowned with a graceful cupola which gives it the aspect of a cathedral." The native architects of Buenos Ayres, and those who when they emigrated to the city knew how to adapt themselves to Spanish-American local conditions, have given proof that they understand the true conception of architecture, continues the article in the *Hojas Selectas*. "As an inevitable result of ethnological conditions, each country has a style of architecture peculiar to itself, which, without rising to the heights of absolute originality, reflects, nevertheless, the character, customs, and nature of the inhabitants."

It is not strange, therefore, that in South America, and especially in the most populous city of the South American countries, vigorous traces of European influence may be noticed in the architecture, although they are modified by adaptation to local conditions. Thus, in the buildings of Buenos Ayres, neither French taste, nor Spanish, nor German, nor Italian predominates, but a complex taste which owes something to all of these. This is due to the cosmopolitan character of what was originally a viceregal village and is to-day the rich Argentine metropolis, which pours the activity of thousands of inhabitants through its

wide and splendid streets, lined with palaces, and which opens to all the currents of civilization the great river, formerly marshy and inaccessible to the most fragile vessels, by the bank of which there has arisen as if by magic a magnificent harbor filled with masts and smokestacks.

The competitive prize which the municipal council of Buenos Ayres, following the example of Antwerp, Berlin, and Barcelona, grants to the best building among all those erected each year will certainly encourage the tendency to establish good architectural taste. But the municipality of Buenos Ayres has not been content to stimulate architecture in the city solely along imposing and ornamental lines represented by the public buildings and the residences of magnates. It has also not forgotten those citizens who are humble in position or disinherited by fortune. On the 6th of last July, Representative Ignacio D. Irigoyen introduced a projected law for the building of houses for workingmen in the capital of the Argentine Republic. According to this project, the municipal council of Buenos Ayres is to be empowered to issue certificates of municipal debt to the amount of \$20,000,000, at 6 per cent., in four series of five millions each, placed on the market at intervals of three months, the amount to be used in erecting homes.

The houses will consist of three or four rooms, and will have separate entrances. The proceeds of the subscription will be applied to the purchase of land and to the erection of the buildings in groups. When such a group of houses is built, it will be placed under the administration of a board of directors appointed by the municipal council, which will give the working classes the opportunity of owning said houses by a system of monthly payments until the cost of construction is defrayed, the making of profit not being contemplated. The houses are not to be sublet in whole or in part, but are to be used exclusively by the workingman and his



TYPICAL PRIVATE HOUSE IN THE WEALTHY RESIDENCE QUARTER OF BUENOS AYRES.

family. When any householder owes six monthly payments, he will lose all rights acquired, unless he guarantees to pay up before a year has elapsed. Ordinary repairs will be made by the directors; those not coming under the head of ordinary preservation and maintenance will be made by the householder.

The city of Buenos Ayres recognizes the fact that the home is, so to speak, "the mark of city growth, and that not only its external but its internal aspect is to be considered. In future, therefore, it will not allow the construction of new houses that do not provide for the entire separation from one another of the families that reside in them."

MR. BOUGHTON AND HIS DUTCH PICTURES.

THE work of Mr. George Henry Boughton, the English artist, is familiarly known in the United States, where the painter's youth was passed, and where several of his most famous paintings are now owned. In the extra Christmas number of the *Art Journal*, which is devoted to Mr. Boughton's achievements, Mr. A. L. Baldry places great emphasis on the Dutch inspiration under which the artist has done his work. (It will be remembered that Mr. Boughton's boyhood was passed in the Dutch-founded city of Albany, N. Y.)

No one shows better what a spell Holland can throw over the painter who is responsive to the strange charm

of the country and loves its curious and unusual beauties. Mr. Boughton's wanderings in the Low Countries have not been those of the ordinary tourist; he has not gone there to see the sights, or to plod systematically round in the beaten track. Instead, he has betaken himself to those forgotten corners where the bustle of modern life is unknown and the calm of past centuries broods over people and things. It is in the out-of-the-way places that he has sought his inspiration, and what he has found there he has turned to delightful account.

It is possible that his love of Holland is connected to some extent with his study of American history, and that sentiment has had almost as much to do with it as his enjoyment of the rare picturesqueness of the places he has visited during his Dutch excursions. A man as well acquainted as he is with the New England

traditions would naturally have a special interest in a country from which came so considerable a proportion of the founders of the United States.

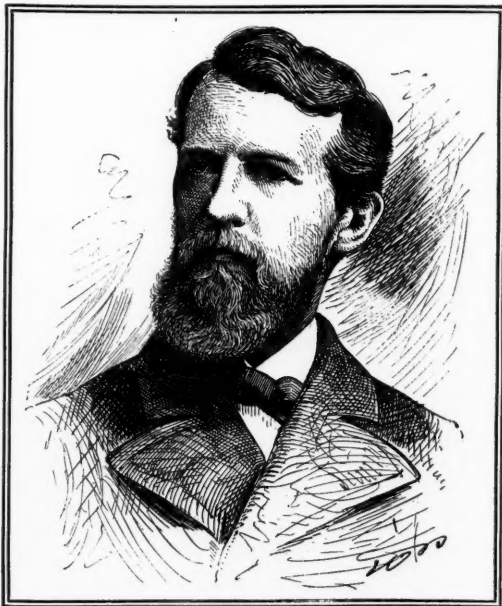
Whatever may have been the cause of his interest in Holland, there is no question about the importance of the influence that it has had upon his artistic career. It has led him to produce a long series of pictures which are not only admirable in their display of his particular gifts, but are also most acceptable additions to the sum total of really memorable modern art.

The "dead cities" of the Zuyder Zee have provided him with some of the happiest of his subjects, for in them the Holland of other days can be seen almost unchanged. Such pictures as "Weeders of the Pavement," "A Dutch Ferry," and "An Exchange of Compliments" show him at the highest level of his accomplishment and with all the qualities of his art under perfect control. They have the fullest measure of his gentle sobriety of manner, and yet they are amply vigorous and firm in execution.

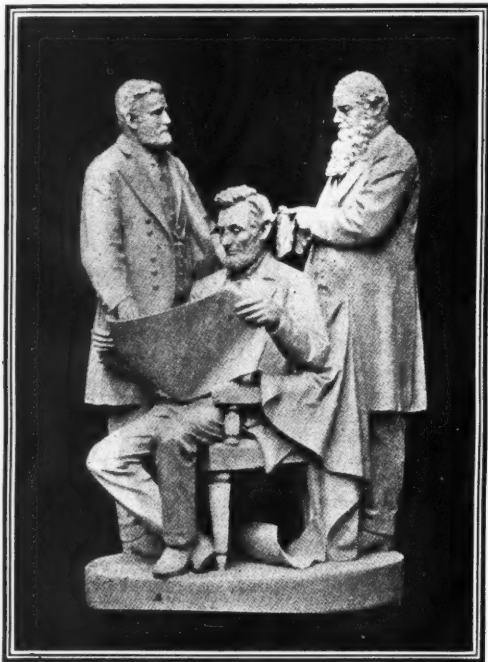
JOHN ROGERS: SCULPTOR OF AMERICAN DEMOCRACY.

AN era in American sculpture is marked by the career of the late John Rogers, designer of the famous "groups" which bear his name, and which were known, a few years ago, from one end of the country to the other. Writing in the *Architectural Record* for November, Mr. Charles H. Israels makes the assertion that the popular enthusiasm roused by this sculptor has not been equaled by a single one of the hundreds of more talented and virile American artists who have succeeded him.

This enthusiasm may not have been based upon any sound æsthetic principles; but it needs no apology. His homely works, given to the public at a time when



THE LATE JOHN ROGERS.



"THE COUNCIL OF WAR."

(One of the most famous of Rogers' groups.)

an appeal to national sentiment found prompt response, went straight to the heart of the American people. They did not require the explanation of guide-books or critics to be understood. They did not hark back to the classics. Their subjects were to be found in the daily life of the average man, and notwithstanding their many shortcomings in technique, artistic conception, and methods of treatment, they stood out boldly as the first popular appeal that sculpture had made to the American people.

Rogers began to practise modeling about fifty years ago, when the tendencies in American sculpture were all ultra-classic,—when Washington had to be dressed as a Roman Senator and Chief Justice Marshall arrayed in a toga. But neither in America nor in the galleries of Europe, where he passed a year in preparation for his life-work, was Rogers influenced in the slightest degree by these classic tendencies. In-

deed, all his work was a protest against that school of art. In the early days of the Civil War, he produced "The Slave Auction," and this was followed by "The Council of War," "News from the Front," "The Returned Volunteer," and other works suggested by the war. In later years, domestic themes were treated in many of the "groups."

In concluding his estimate of this representative sculptor of our democracy, Mr. Israel says:

During his later years, John Rogers was but a name to the American people. He had no permanent place in the newer American art. When he died, on the 27th of last July, his death hardly caused a ripple, but he served his day and generation well. It is unfortunately the custom of the American sculptor of to-day to forget John Rogers when he names the list of men who have given life to plastic art in the United States, and

who have made possible the sculptural decorations of St. Louis and Chicago. But notwithstanding this lack of appreciation on the part of his successors, Rogers' name is firmly fixed in his nation's history. He was the first American to show his countrymen that sculpture was a living art; that it could properly express the things that are as well as the things that were; that a subject was not too humble to be treated by the artist because it entered into the daily life of his own people. Rogers plainly blazed the way for stronger, better-trained, but less original men, and with it all he had no mean share in feeding the fires of patriotism through the four long years of civil war.

His recognition was instantaneous. Rogers was the people's sculptor. He told the story of his time in clay just as sincerely as the men of Barbizon told theirs in color. His public was crude and his efforts are not to be compared with theirs, but within his limitations he served his purpose with as much sincerity and with equal effect. Our national art and our national sentiment both owe a debt to John Rogers.

THE OLDEST STATUE IN THE WORLD.



THE STATUE OF KING DADDU.

(Found near Bagdad.)

THE finding of the statue of an unknown king, Daddu, or David, in the ruins of the temple at Bismya, not far from Bagdad, is described by Edgar James Banks, of the University of Chicago, in the *American Journal of Semitic Languages and Literatures* (the new form of *Hebraica*). This statue, the editors of this journal announce, is probably the oldest in the world. The shoulder of the statue was first noticed, about eight feet below the surface. Upon digging it out, a headless statue was found, weighing some two hundred pounds. Carefully concealing the find from the superstitious natives, Mr. Banks and his assistants washed the statue at night under cover of their tent, in camp. Soon three lines of "a beautifully distinct inscription in the most archaic characters" appeared written across the right upper arm. "There were but three short lines,—little more than three words; but later, when I was able to translate them, they told us all that we most wished to know." About three weeks later, the head was found.

A workman who was employed not thirty meters from the spot where the statue was found was clearing away the dirt near a wall, when a large round piece of dirty marble rolled out. We picked it up and cleared away the dirt. Slowly the eyes, the nose, and the ears of the head of a statue appeared. I hurriedly took it to my tent and placed it upon the neck of the headless statue. It fitted; the statue was complete. From beneath the thick coating of dirt the marble face seemed to light up with a wonderful smile of gratitude, for the long sleep of thousands of years in the grave was at an end, and the long-lost head was restored; or perhaps the smile was but the reflection of our own feelings.

THE COMPLETED STATUE.

Mr. Banks gives this description of the completed statue, which he pronounces to be "by far the most perfect and graceful statue yet found in Babylonia."

The statue, including the low pedestal upon which it stands, is 78 centimeters high and 81 around the bottom of the skirt. The upper part of the body is entirely naked; the lower part is clothed in an embroidered skirt of six folds held up by a band and fastened behind. The back and shoulders are gracefully formed, the arms at the elbows are free from the body, and the hands are clasped before the waist. The well-shaped head is without hair, and the face is beardless; the eyes and eyebrows are now hollows in which ivory or precious stones were set.

The inscription of the three lines has been worked out as follows:

E-sar	(Temple) Eshar.
Lugal Dad-du	King Daddu.
Lugal Ud-nun-ki	King of Udnun.

The first tells us the name of the temple of ancient Bismya, a temple quite new to Assyria-

ologists. The second gives the name of the king represented by the statue; it may be pronounced Dad-du or Da-udu (David?), a name hitherto unknown. The third line contains the ancient name of Bismya, Ud-nun, which is mentioned, together with other Babylonian cities, in the Code of Hammurabi. The two elements of the name are joined together, but its frequent repetition upon tablets, seal cylinders, and vases makes the reading certain. When did this unknown king, Daddu—if that be his name—live? And when did his newly discovered city, Ud-nun, flourish? Further excavations at Bismya will answer the question. For the present, it must suffice to say, declares Mr. Banks, that the archaic character of the writing, the depth at which the statue was discovered,—far below the ruins of Naram-Sin's time,—the entire absence of the name both of the king and of the city in the earliest records from Nippur and Telloh, and a study of other inscriptions found at Bismya, all point to "an antiquity exceeding that of any other known king of Babylonia."

THE THROES OF COMPOSITION.

DR. JOHNSON'S assertion that "A man can write just as well at one time as at another, if he will only set his mind to it," does not seem to be the common experience of writers. The exceptions—those who write a certain amount daily, and do not give way to imagining that they are not in good writing form—do not produce work of the first order of merit. In the *Cornhill Magazine* for November there is a chatty paper on the "Throes of Composition," by Michael MacDonagh.

Trollope, when he heard the idea preached that a writer should wait for inspiration, was "hardly able to repress his scorn. To me, it would not be more absurd if the shoemaker were to wait for inspiration, or the tallow-chandler for the divine moment of melting." He believed in cobbler's wax on his chair much more than in inspiration; and daily wrote, stop-watch beside him, for a given number of hours, at the exact rate of two hundred and fifty words every quarter of an hour. Even at sea, in the intervals of seasickness, he would do this. Sir Walter Scott said "he had never known a man of genius who could be perfectly regular in his habits; while he had known many blockheads who were models of order and method." Trollope, as Mr. MacDonagh says, was neither.

Southey was another clockwork type of writer,

and, again, not a genius. Sheridan found a glass of port invaluable for bringing forth reluctant ideas. Fielding "got up steam" with brandy and water; Wilkie Collins' "Woman in White" owed much to doses of champagne and brandy. Johnson compiled his dictionary with the aid of tea. Charles Lamb found that beer or wine "lighted up his fading fancy, enriched his humor, and impelled the struggling thought or beautiful image into day." Perhaps the only great poet who was intemperate was Burns. Darwin's literary stimulant was snuff, but the commonest aid to literary inspiration is undoubtedly tobacco. Milton, though a water-drinker and a vegetarian, was a smoker. "Charles Kingsley often worked himself into a white heat of composition over the book upon which he was engaged, until, too excited to write any more, he would calm himself down with a pipe and a walk in his garden." Buckle, the historian, never grudged money for two things—tobacco and books. Tennyson, too, was an inveterate smoker.

Absolute silence is essential to most writers in the throes of composition, though few are so nervously fastidious as Carlyle. When he had built his sound-proof room in Cheyne Row, it turned out "by far the noisiest in the house," "a kind of infernal miracle!" George Eliot could not endure the sound of Lewes' pen-

scratching; whereas Goldsmith did his best work while starving in a wretched room in Green Arbour Court. Jane Austen, also, wrote in the common family sitting-room, and Mrs. Oliphant was no better off. Charlotte Brontë would interrupt her writing to peel potatoes, and then go on again.

Truly, as the writer says, "an intellect which will work independently of time and place and circumstance is a priceless possession to professional writers." But it is clearly a possession given to very few of them, and to still fewer whose works seem destined to remain permanently to enrich our literature.

PUEBLO INDIAN SONGS.

SEVERAL of the songs sung by the women of the Indian pueblo, Laguna, in New Mexico, while grinding their corn, have been transcribed and translated for the *Craftsman* (Syracuse, N. Y.). Miss Natalie Curtis contributes an interesting account of a visit to these Indian women, with an appreciation of their folk-music. We quote from her article:

Suddenly a voice rose high and clear, and at the same time I caught the rhythmic scraping sound of the grinding-stone. Some woman near at hand was grinding corn and singing at her work. It is the custom of the Pueblo Indians to grind the corn between two great stones. One is a slab which is set into the grinding-trough at a slight angle. The other, cube-like, is rubbed by the grinder up and down over the corn upon the understone, with much the same motion that we use in rubbing clothes upon a washboard. The grinding-troughs, two, and sometimes three, in number, are set into the floor of the house. They are simply square frames to hold the understone, with gutters on each side of the stone and at the base, for the scooping up of the corn, and a receptacle for the ground particles.

As the women grind, with rhythmic swing, they sing. And the sweet, unusual melodies, with the high scraping accompaniment of the grinding, make a music as phantom-strange to unaccustomed ears as are, to the eye, the lilac mountain-peaks and tinted desert wastes of New Mexico.

The voice sang on and I turned to seek it. I made my way through the little street with its terraces of roofs. The song seemed to come from the upper section of a square white house. Led by the sound, I climbed a ladder to the roof of the first story, which was at once the floor and balcony of the second. At my coming, the song ceased, and instead I heard a rapid whisper: "Aico! Aico!" (American, American). I paused at the open door of this upper chamber that led upon the roof. Outside, all was blue sky. Within were coolness, emptiness, bare whitewashed walls. Two Pueblo women knelt at the grinding-troughs, the younger grinding the corn to finest powder, the elder sifting the ground meal through a sieve. They laughed shyly as I entered and sat down with them.

Who was the singer? At the question, the elder pointed to the girl at the grinding-trough. The maiden flashed a smile as I asked her to repeat the song. Silently she bent over her work. A few swift sweeps of the grinding-stone and then, as though born of the rhythm, the clear voice rose once more.

This was the explanation of the first song (the

music of which is given below) which was given to Miss Curtis by the elder of the women:

"It is about the water in the rocks. After rain, the water stands in the rocks, and it is good fresh water—medicine water. And in the song we say: 'Look to the southwest, look to the southeast! The clouds are coming toward the spring; the clouds will bring the water!' You see, we usually get our rains from the southwest and the southeast. That is the meaning of the song; but it is hard to tell in English."

The woman said that the songs were very old, and that the words used in them were words no longer employed in conversation.

I-o-ho wai-tit-an-ni (I-o-ho wai tit-an-ni)
tzi wa-sho i-ya-ni-i he ye ye yu-weh pumi-a-ko-e
ko-li-ka yu-weh hani-a-ko-e ko-li-ka tzi wa-sho i-ya-ni
he ye ye I-o-ho wai-tit-an-ni I-o-ho wai
tit-an-ni tzi wa-sho i-ya-ni-i he ye ye he ye ye

"CORN-GRINDING" SONG OF THE PUEBLO INDIAN WOMEN.

TRANSLATION:

I-o-ho, medicine water,
I-o-ho, medicine water,
What life now!
Yonder southwest,
Yonder southeast,
What life now!
I-o-ho, medicine water,
I-o-ho, medicine water,
What life now!

As an aid to the understanding of this song, Miss Curtis reminds us of the fact that the need of all Pueblo Indians is rain. The "medicine water" is caught in the hollows of rocks, and is regarded as peculiarly healthful and life-giving.

"IMPROVING" THE STYLE OF THE BIBLE.

THERE are writers—and others—who hold that the language of the old version of the Bible, "not being the language of the street and of the newspaper to-day, is unintelligible and repellent to our modern babes and sucklings; so that ministers and Sunday-school teachers must translate it laboriously into commonplace words in order to make clear that the Book is inspired." Mr. J. H. Gardiner contributes to the *Atlantic Monthly* an article in which he breaks a lance with these "improvers" of the style of our English Bible. They obtain literal accuracy of wording, he says, at the expense, often, of emotional and religious appeal. Much good for scholarship and theological exactness has been accomplished by the revised versions of the Scriptures. This Mr. Gardiner freely admits. In fact, he declares that there have been many changes in the popularly accepted significance of words since King James' Version of the Bible appeared, and that these changes have been sufficient to make many of the old words unintelligible now. In many cases, the words which to the scholar of the sixteenth century were true renderings of the Hebrew and the Greek are to-day somewhat archaic, or have been found to be even inaccurate. He cites the expressions "thou" or "ye" for "you," "swine" for "pigs," and "sore afraid." These are no longer in familiar use, he points out, and have a somewhat different meaning for us than they did for Tindale and his immediate successors. Occupation, education, and situation have modified our understanding of terms, in testimony of which this writer quotes the experience of the teacher who, in reading the "Wreck of the Hesperus" to her class, in Minnesota, discovered that to most of the young people the word "schooner" meant only a vessel to hold beer. In so far as the Authorized Version obscures the Oriental setting of the New Testament and conceals the homely simplicity of Christ's intercourse with his disciples, in just so far, says Mr. Gardiner, it needs correction.

MUSICAL ATTRIBUTES OF STYLE.

On the other count, however, when paraphrase or retranslation shows such "unskillfulness in the use of language as characterizes the Twentieth Century New Testament or The Renderings of the Biblical World, the actual loss of meaning is greater than the gain." In addition to the fact that translation requires a thorough and sensitive knowledge of two languages, there is a further and more serious charge to be made against the new versions. What Mr. Gardiner

wishes to consider in this connection, he declares, is

rather the diminished power of expression that one notices in reading even the best of modern translations and paraphrases; and in the second place, the special source of power which lies in the sensuous form of style, over and above the meaning of the words.

The great hold that the King James Version of the English Bible has upon English-speaking peoples, Mr. Gardiner points out, is due, of course, primarily to long familiarity; but this close and affectionate acquaintance is in itself partly due to the musical attributes of the style. He points to the slight hold which the French Bible, which is inferior in just these respects, has gained on the French people in contrast with the strong and deep hold of the German and English versions, each of them masterpieces of style, as a partial confirmation of this view. In secular matters, he says, further, the special power of style to move the feelings, known as eloquence, is recognized without question.

Only in matters which fall under the sway of scholarship is it commonly neglected. In no case is it susceptible of any thorough analysis and definition, for it is bound up with the deeper emotions and feelings of mankind, which cannot be reasoned about.

NO ABSTRACT TERMS NEEDED.

The understanding of many truths can at best be only shadowed forth; they cannot be mathematically outlined. This shadowing forth can be done only by that inspired use of language which we call eloquence. The translator of the Bible will have little to do with abstract reasonings, for there are none such in the Bible. His language, therefore, needs few of the abstract and general words in which philosophers and theologians delight. "But in proportion as abstract words of a precise denotation are less important, the connotation of concrete words and the expressive power of rhythm become a larger and pressing necessity." The expression of the deepest feeling, Mr. Gardiner points out, must be through the medium of words which include all emotional associations and implications—most of which elude the makers of dictionaries. An illustration of the way in which some of the best-known New Testament texts have suffered by the substitution of the colorless modern abstract terms for the vivid, graphic, searching, emotional expressions is given by Mr. Gardiner in quoting a verse from I. Corinthians, xiii., in the Revised Version, in comparison with the rendering of the same verse in the Twentieth Century New Testament. In the former, it is:

"Love suffereth long, and is kind; love envieth not; love vaunteth not itself, is not puffed up, doth not behave itself unseemly." In the latter, it is: "Love is long-suffering and kind. Love is never envious, never boastful, never conceited, never behaves unbecomingly."

Along with the enrichment of the language through the constant acquisition of new abstract words, says Mr. Gardiner, and the consequent gain in the range and precision of thought, there has gone a considerable increase in the number of words which are used vaguely.

Our modern use of language, therefore, tends not only to be less concrete, but also to be vaguer and duller than that of our fathers. This danger obviously makes more difficult the task of modern revisers of the Bible. Unless their scholarship is mated to a keen sense of the expressiveness of words, their revisions will lose both in color and in precision; and even where a writer himself uses these commoner abstract words with entire precision, he cannot always forestall laziness of attention in his readers.

It is not only in the connotation of words and phrases, however, that the power to express deep and noble feelings must be sought. It lies also, Mr. Gardiner points out, in the "rhythm and other partly sensuous attributes of style." This is somewhat akin to the power of music.

Since the symbols of style are in the first place symbols for the sounds of the human voice, style shares to some degree this power of music to body forth by direct appeal to the ear these feelings which must always elude articulate expression through the meaning of the words. How far this power of music and of the musical sound of language lies in the qualities and successions of the sound, and how far in the beat of the rhythm, one cannot say, even if it were necessary for our present purpose to know. All that we need recognize here is that the sensuous forms of style are in themselves an expression of some part of man's consciousness.

"REVISIONS, BARE, ROUGH, AND JOLTING."

The power of language to express religious feeling, he continues, "is inseparably bound up with rich coloring of tone and strong pulsation of the rhythm." In this connection, he refers to the strong hold upon the affections of English-speaking peoples exercised by the liturgy. All these strong qualities of sound are found in the Authorized Version of the Bible, chiefly owing to the labors of Tindale, the first translator. All the translators down to the time of the Revised Version recognized the value of this sound tone. In fact, they made constant slight improvements. In illustration of this point, Mr. Gardiner recalls the fact that it was the revisers of 1611 who, "in their instinct for the expressive power of pure sound," greatly improved the climax of St. Paul's declaration of immortality. This they did by inserting the two sonorous O's in the

verse "O Death, where is thy sting? O grave, where is thy victory?" It is in the neglect of these possibilities of expression, says Mr. Gardiner, that one sees the second weakness of most modern revisions. Since the sixteenth century, the English language has been enriched chiefly in the abstract and general words which have been adapted, mostly from the Latin and Greek, to express the constantly enlarging range of scientific and philosophical thought, and we write naturally nowadays in these abstract terms, out of which the figurative force has long since faded. Besides the fact that writing is "drier and cooler" to-day, students of the Bible must nowadays "carry too heavy a burden of learning of the consideration of each single word to give to their style the strong flow which alone can create rhythm."

Unfortunately, in too many cases they seem to have lost, not only the command for these subtler capacities of style, but even the respect for them; so that, despising them as matters of mere literary sweetness and charm, they leave their revisions bare, rough, and jolting. But bare and jolting language cannot express deep feeling; and unless modern translators and revisers of the Bible recognize that much of its meaning can be brought to expression only through these impalpable overtones of style, their labors, though perhaps necessary, can be only partial and ephemeral in result.

When we go back to the real value of the Bible, he continues, we shall see how important are these considerations.

The book has not survived through so many generations of men merely because it contains a national literature of extreme interest or because it is a fascinating mine for archaeologists. It is treasured because it communicates great truths and arouses in men the deepest and most ennobling emotions. If it be set before us in words which have none of the stimulating power of connotation, and therefore no capacity to set the imagination soaring, it may set forth the views of theologians about the truth, but it cannot give glimpses of those truths which pass human understanding. And if the rhythm of its language be flattened out and the rich coloring of its tones be laboriously dulled, it loses its power to suffuse the workaday fields of life with deep and noble emotion. If modern scholars are to improve on the established versions, they must not forget the fact that the definable meaning of words is only a part, and not necessarily the chief part, of the power of language to body forth the great truths which stir men's souls.

We have heard much, says Mr. Gardiner, in conclusion, of new versions of the Bible which shall freshen its message and restore the vivifying power of its great truths. We must insist, however, that "in so far as any modern version tends to substitute abstract and general words for concrete, that version tends to lose its power of communicating an essential and invaluable part of the message which the Bible has to bring to us."

THE ALLEGED DECLINE OF THE MINISTRY.

FOR a decade past it has been said that there is a marked decrease in the number of students preparing for the Church, and an even more marked falling off in the quality of the men. Mr. Everett T. Tomlinson contributes to the *World's Work* for December an article giving the results of a thorough investigation on this subject among college presidents, ministers, business men, and students. This writer first points out the fact (basing his deductions on the report of the United States Commission of Education for 1902) that there has been a steady decrease in the number of theological students since 1870. There has also been a remarkable shifting of the source of supply. The contributions of students from Eastern States and colleges have materially decreased. Yale, for example, which has always been forward in its contributions to the pulpit, graduated 123 ministers out of a total of 567 graduates from 1850 to 1855. In the five years beginning 1896, there were but 49 ministers out of a total of 1,183 graduates; that is, from 1850 to 1895, Yale's total number of graduates doubled, but in the same period the Yale graduates who entered the ministry were 60 per cent. less. The same proportion holds true of other New England colleges. The South and the West, on the other hand, show increased enrollment.

WHAT THE COLLEGES SAY.

Most of the college presidents whose opinions were asked by Mr. Tomlinson reported a decided deterioration in the quality of theological students at their institutions. Bright students, natural leaders, strong men were not unknown, but apparently they were the exceptions, and the exceptions were much more apparent than among students preparing for journalism, teaching, law, medicine, or business. One of the college presidents, whose position in the educational world is very near the foremost, wrote:

The present deficiency is much more marked in the quality than in the quantity of ministerial supply. In fact, the falling numbers do not particularly alarm me. The dearth of men thoroughly competent to do the work of our churches of the first and second rank does. I think the undue proportion of third and fourth class men is largely due to our beneficiary system, to which we cling. We bribe men poor in intellect and efficiency to enter the ministry by our scholarships and special aids.

Another almost equally eminent authority declared:

The average quality of divinity students has, in my opinion, been deteriorating for at least two generations,

because the ministry as a profession has lost ground in comparison with both the old professions and the new. I see no remedy for this state of things until the ministry is given the same liberty and independence which the other professions enjoy, and is better paid.

The third president, himself a minister, holds the opinion that the chief cause of deterioration "is the relative decrease in the power and scope of the Church in modern life." The churches of Boston, New York, Chicago, are not decisive factors in the life of those cities. Hence, a young man who wants to mold the city's life may be drawn—usually is drawn—to some other calling.

In reply to the question as to the cause of this condition, put by Mr. Tomlinson, President Eliot, of Harvard, replied:

Young men from well-to-do families can ordinarily choose their profession. Nothing drives them into the ministry, and they are not altruistic enough to adopt it of their own accord, just because it is depressed, though its ideals are of the highest.

Secretary Phelps, of Yale, found other reasons:

The supposed narrowness of the ministry is an obstacle. It is commonly believed that men entering the ministry have to give their assent to a much greater number of theological statements than are demanded by most denominations. Many parents discourage their boys from entering the ministry because they do not feel that it affords so great an opportunity for distinction as do other positions. Even looking at the ministry from the very lowest standpoint possible, that of opportunity to distinguish one's self, I am confident that there is no position where the chances are greater. It is natural for boys to enter the business or profession of their father. Consequently, law and banking and mercantile affairs draw most of the strong men. The most important reason of all is that there is a lack of vital religion in most of the homes of the type to which you refer. There is generally morality, and, to a certain extent, observance of Sunday and religious service, but a deep family religious life is not often found today in the homes of our most prominent people.

OPINIONS OF BUSINESS MEN.

The writer of the article classifies the explanations given by thirty prominent business men, representing all the prominent denominations, as follows:

1. The comparative and compulsory poverty of the ministry.
2. Much of a minister's time and strength are taken from the primary work for which he is supposed to stand and frittered away in a multitude of petty details.
3. The office swamps the man. The type developed by the calling is ordinarily negative, almost feminine, rather than positive and virile. As one man expressed it: He felt toward his pastor as he did toward his grandmother. She was a fine old lady, and he was

more than willing to do all in his power for her comfort, but he would no more think of consulting her in the perplexities of his daily life than he would his minister.

4. The opportunities of the pulpit are not so great to-day as are those of many other callings even in the line of direct power for good.

Of twenty successful ministers whose opinions were asked, seven declared that they would choose the ministry if they had to make a life-choice. Three were undecided; nine replied no, positively, but one said that if he could escape being "ordained" he would be glad to take up the work, and every man of the twenty declared "preaching" in itself to be the highest pleasure of his life. Condensed and classified explanations of these twenty ministers for the deterioration are as follows:

1. The lack of freedom. The minister is looked upon too much as one who is hired or employed.

2. The short and shortening period of service. The reasonable certainty that after he is forty years of age his services will be less in demand, and the dead-line of fifty no imaginary bogie.

3. The difficulty of maintaining a home on the meager salaries given.

4. The continual shifting of his home and field.

5. His subjection to the pettiness of the attacks and demands of petty people.

6. The present "beneficiary system," which degraded the entire body.

There is no real "dearth," Mr. Tomlinson concludes, of students for the ministry. There is a slight setback for the present time, and in some quarters there is a deterioration in the

quality of students. There is also a marked change in the sources of supply. The chief causes keeping young men from the ministry are "the poverty of the calling, the fear of the lack of intellectual and moral freedom, the conviction that the petty outweighs the larger in the work, and the suspicion of the present 'beneficiary system' which casts a blight over all. 'Heresy,' or the fear of its smirch, is the greatest obstacle."

Concluding with some hopeful signs, this writer says:

The deepest interest of the communities now is in questions that might be termed spiritual rather than religious, certainly not theological. Theology as a "science" has given place to Christianity as a life. The Church as an organization has a weaker hold, while at the same time there is a greater interest in all vital questions and affairs. As a consequence, what our forefathers heard as a distinctive "call to the ministry" is now finding expression in other and widely varied forms of service. There is a blotting out of the former false distinction between "secular" and "sacred." Whatever men may think as to certain men or peoples, all history is now believed to be "sacred," and every day and every honest work as "holy." This fact has led many earnest young men who in former years might have believed themselves to be "called" to the work of the ministry now to believe that they can make their lives count for as much, perhaps more, if they give themselves to other lines of work that at one time were termed "secular." Many of these so-called causes that keep young men out of the ministry to-day represent a distinct gain in the life of the world. It is better that a thousand men should be elevated an inch than that one man be raised a thousand inches above his fellows.

THE CONGRESS OF "FREE THOUGHT" AT ROME.

THE first Congress of Free Thought was held at Brussels in 1880, and was attended by one hundred and sixty delegates, of whom eight were Americans. The recent congress was held in the great hall of the Collegio Romano, Rome, formerly belonging to the Jesuit congregation, and numbered twenty-five hundred delegates, among whom was the Chicago lecturer, Mangasarian. The programme of subjects to be discussed included dogma and science, the State and the Church, education, public charities, and the institution of lay missions. Of course, the tendency of opinion in this congress was quite revolutionary, and to a large degree negative and destructive. Gis Leno, in *Italia Moderna* (Rome), says that the whole gathering presented a scene of absolute confusion.

It is evident that most of the great problems which claim the attention of thinkers came under the exam-

ination of the congress; but the want of order, of organization, and of method necessarily transformed the congress into a crowd of buzzing talkers carried away by useless excitement. Not a delegate among all that multitude of pilgrims but had in his pocket, ready at hand, the text of a motion, of a measure, of an amendment, which was intended to solve all the problems, religious, economic, and social, which excite mankind to-day. Certainly, there was something touching in that fever for reformation. All those men, all those women, were people of faith. The atmosphere they breathed was a religious atmosphere. I am not speaking ironically. Each one in the whole crowd was advancing his own dogmas, which he tried to formulate, in order to give to the world one religion more. And each was there for the purpose of establishing this religion, without, however, coming to an understanding in what terms the expression Free Thought was to be defined.

Ernest Haeckel spoke of the conception of the world as based upon a theory of monism,

and declared that, "according to the last conclusions of modern science, the idea of God could only be maintained in the sense that God was the unknowable and hypothetical principle of being." He declared himself opposed to the Papacy, as being "in contradiction to the pure and primitive form of Christianity," and he called for "the abolition of clerical celibacy, of confession, of indulgences, and of the publication of miracles." Hector Denis labored to propound "the metaphysical principles which formed the subjective basis of Free Thought." Conway tried to present the difference between the subjective and the objective logic of Free Thought. Neuwenhuis spoke in a more practical line, and proclaimed himself positively the enemy of parliamentarism in every form. Professor Sergi, chairman of the committee on education, demanded the complete secularization of the school. "The whole thing was a mere Babel, and I could fill ten pages before being able to give an idea of the feverish fadism and conflict of opinion which reigned throughout the congress. The writer thinks that the most practical result of the congress was the passing of a resolution inviting all nations of the earth to erect a monument to Peace,—perhaps in Switzerland, as being a neutral country, in the center of Europe. But he concludes

by saying: "No, this Congress of Free Thought was no congress in the real sense of the word."

Senator Tancredi Canonico, while admitting that the congress was not an affair of much significance, nevertheless has a few words to say in the *Rassegna Nazionale* (Florence) on "the war which it openly declares against the religious principle."

The congress proposed to exclude religion from public life, to substitute secular for religious missions and a system of morals based on science for religious morals; to emancipate humanity from the slavery of primitive myths which originated in the night of ignorance and were inspired by the fear of natural phenomena; to free human thought from the domination of religious phantasms, from the dread of what follows death, from the worship of fetiches, from degrading prostration before beings which exist only in fancy; to establish truth by means of science, which knows nothing excepting what it can see and observe and does not occupy itself in solving false and chimerical problems; to establish the reign of justice and equality, and to bring in the reign of universal peace and love.

The Senator points out the inconsistency of this programme. "What right," he asks, "have Free Thinkers to declare false and to controvert those things about which as men of science they acknowledge they know nothing, and to which they wish to pay no attention?" In a sense, this Free Thought is opposed to agnosticism.

"LLOYD'S," AND WHAT IT MEANS.

THE expression "Lloyd's says" is so frequently made in connection with marine questions and personalities that it is interesting to note the origin and meaning of the term, which is set forth in an interview with Sir Henry Hozier, in a recent number of *Commercial Intelligence*, of London. Sir Henry is secretary of Lloyd's, and in this interview he details the history of the establishment. Lloyd's began in a very small way. It is now, however, to the world of shipping what the house of Rothschild is to the world of banking. It really dates from the latter part of Queen Elizabeth's reign, and had its origin in a small coffee-house in Tower Street, kept by one Edward Lloyd.

He was an enterprising man, and through his business contact with seafaring men and merchants enlisted in foreign trade, foresaw the importance of improving shipping and the method of marine insurance. He was the founder of the system of maritime and commercial intelligence which has been developed into its present effectiveness. Before the time of Edward Lloyd, maritime insurance in England was conducted by the Lombards, some Italians who founded Lombard Street, but after Lloyd embarked in the business, Britons conducted

marine insurance in London. The subjects of marine insurance are the ship, the cargo, and the freight, all of which may belong to different parties. In time of war, there is what is termed the maritime risk,—danger from accident, collision, and stranding,—which is distinctly separate from the risk of capture and seizure by an enemy. This class of marine insurance had its inception in the conditions arising during the seven-year French-English war of 1757 to 1763. Lloyd's moved to Pope's Head Alley in 1770, and in 1774 removed to the present quarters in the Royal Exchange. In 1871, Lloyd's was incorporated by act of Parliament. This act defined the objects of the society to be: (1) The carrying on of the business of marine insurance by members of the society; (2) the protection of the interests of members of the society in respect of shipping, cargoes, and freights; (3) the collection, publication, and diffusion of intelligence and information with respect to shipping.

The corporation and committee of Lloyd's and the secretary of Lloyd's have practically nothing to do with marine insurance in the way of taking risks or paying losses. They only afford marine insurance brokers who wish to effect insurances a place of meeting with those who undertake the risks. This is something quite different from the common understanding of the term.

EFFECTS OF PHYSICAL CONDITIONS ON DEVELOPMENT.

THE peculiarities in the color and form of animal organisms which serve to adapt them to their environment and to give them a better chance for life in spite of unfavorable conditions that may confront them present some of the most interesting features in the study of nature.

On the Kerguelen Islands, which are unusually exposed to storms, all the insects, including one species of butterfly and several kinds of flies and beetles, are wingless, a variation from the usual plan which protects them from being carried out to sea by the winds.

Very often the colors of animals are similar to the colors of their surroundings, animals living in jungles being mottled, those of the arctic regions white, and aquatic organisms, living at the surface of the water, being transparent, like crystals.

Among the insects especially, this tendency to match the surroundings is carried to an extreme, and often results in the most fantastic shapes and markings, so that an insect sometimes resembles a leaf in color and shape, even to an irregularity in the outline of the wing, to give the appearance of a leaf that has been gnawed by a worm; or an insect may imitate the appearance of a stem, so that its natural enemies easily overlook it, as in the case of the walking-stick.

Within the last few years there has been great interest in experiments made on butterflies by a number of biologists which have brought to light some curious facts concerning the conditions that affect the colors, and the pattern of the markings on the wings, of certain butterflies. A résumé of the most notable of these experiments is given by Dr. M. von Linden in the last number of the *Biologisches Centralblatt* (Leipsic), with an explanation of their bearing on questions concerning the dynamics of development.

The butterfly selected for the experiments was *vanessa*, whose various species are widely distributed, being found in almost all latitudes, and exhibiting a great variety of colors and markings.

Vanessa levana prossa appears in two forms—a summer generation and a winter generation—in which the colors are strikingly different. By subjecting the chrysalis of the summer butterfly to cold, the butterfly developed the colors and markings of the winter generation, and the chrysalis of the winter butterfly gave a butterfly with the colors of the summer generation when kept at summer heat. Heat seemed to have a direct effect upon the development of the red pigment in the wings.

One butterfly developed under the influence of heat assumed the colors of a southern species native to Sardinia and Corsica, and another kept in the cold during the pupal stage showed the colors of a Lapland species. The changes in color and in the pattern of the wing markings under the influence of heat and cold were always within the limits of climatic variations as observed in butterflies of different latitudes, but sensibility to heat and cold was often unequal even in members of the same brood.

TRANSFORMATIONS CAUSED BY CHANGES IN THE FOOD OF BUTTERFLIES.

Another experiment was made to find the effects of feeding larvæ different kinds of leaves. The larva of *Ocneria dispar* feeds upon the leaves of the oak, but by feeding it another kind of leaf a very striking albino was produced, but the experiments had to be carried through a number of generations. The first generation of such butterflies consisted of small yellow specimens instead of the normal brown ones. The next generation was still smaller and white, although on this diet the butterflies died without producing any succeeding generation. But if each alternate generation were given its natural food, then very small butterflies were produced in which the males were all white, with a few gray markings, and the females were all one color. If the descendants of these were given their normal food-plant, they gradually regained the typical colors and markings.

In another experiment, one generation was fed on nut leaves, the next on esparcet, and the next on oak leaves, with the result that the final butterfly had wings with a mixture of the colors of those developed by feeding them with each of the food-plants.

Other experiments showed that larvæ kept under the influence of monochromatic light developed into butterflies with marked variations from the normal colorings, while those raised in an atmosphere of pure oxygen showed color changes similar to the changes produced by the influence of heat. The largest butterflies developed under blue light, and among certain invertebrates and lower vertebrates the blue and violet rays of the spectrum caused more rapid development.

Apparently, species may vary on account of their reaction to external influences. Climate, food, and activity may produce changes in metabolism which influence the mode of development.

IS THERE, THEN, REALLY A "YELLOW PERIL" AFTER ALL?

BY far the greater part of the magazine and newspaper discussion of the so-called "Yellow Peril," at least that portion contributed by Japanese sympathizers, is to the effect that there is no such thing; that Japan could not if she would, and would not if she could, organize and arm the Asiatic peoples for a descent upon the West. The writer in the *Taiyo* (Tokio), however, Mr. Jihei Hashiguchi, believes that, after all, "what the Russians and the pro-Russian press vaguely comprehend is not altogether without foundation." There will be a "peril" for the Russians if the Japanese triumph, he declares, let the "peril" be white, yellow, or any other color. This writer believes that conquest is in the Mongolian blood, and "whereas the Mongolians of the thirteenth century terrorized the Europeans with barbarous methods, they, headed by the Japanese, will repeat today those acts with civilized methods." Antagonism between Mongolians and Caucasians, he believes, is too deeply rooted to be ever completely eliminated. The sympathy of the American people for the Japanese, he says, further, is the sympathy of the chivalrous spectator for a brave, small fighter.

But, when this small and weak grows up to be big and strong, this sympathy will change to jealousy, then to hatred. And when the Japanese grow up to be so great and strong that they can defeat any one nation on the face of the globe, it is very likely that the American people at least will get tired of Japan and the Japanese, and even occasionally evince from their hearts hatred of their former loved ones. The hereditary racial differences will be brought home for consideration. The American people will finally recover from the fascination of the wonderful Japs. Then what shall the Japs do? or what will they do? Will they renounce all their power and humiliate themselves for the sake of regaining the Americans' love? Most certainly not. No! On the contrary, they will say to the Americans, "Go away back and sit down, while I will show you how to juggle."

Mr. Hashiguchi believes that there is nothing but a bold assumption in the statement that Asiatic races are at the mercy of Europeans. Some time soon, he declares, the Orient will have its turn to shine. When the Orientals find that their sinews have waxed stronger under the careful nursing of Japan "they will oblige Japan to lead them in invading the dominions of the Caucasian races for the double purposes of military and civil conquests."

The experiences of the forefathers, who at one time or another thought they were the only dominant races of the world, are recorded in the characteristics of the present Asiatics. When Japan's victory in the present struggle becomes a certainty, it will inspire her sister

nations to uprising against the psychological domination by the Europeans to which they were so long subjected. The Chinese, though seemingly incapable of progress, are not wood, nor stones, but men. When they awake from their long slumber, they will regain the prestige of their forefathers. The Koreans, the Siamese, the Hindus, and the Filipinos, who are at present considered to be negligible quantities, when combined under the hegemony of the Japanese will become formidable allies of the latter. Should all these rise and urge Japan to lead them against the European races, Japan could but satisfy their desire.

Four million troops can be raised in China, and these, trained and led by Japanese officers, will make an army sufficient by itself to defeat the combined forces of Europe. More than this:

For civil purposes, the Japanese statesmen will be in this respect all the better qualified to administer the state affairs of Europe as well as those of Asia. The tyranny of the rulers under which the Poles, the Finns, and other small races in Europe are suffering will be a thing of the past. The political dishonesty to which the people of the Western states are subjected will be wiped out, and the world will be brought nearer to a state of perfection, for the benefit of all classes of people.

WILL THERE BE A "YELLOW BLESSING"?

Another writer in the same magazine, Gicho Sakurai, writes on the same general subject under the title "The Yellow Blessing." He believes that, for various reasons, which he lays down in detail, what the Russians call the "Yellow Peril" will be really a blessing for the world. In brief, the argument is to the effect that—first, the present war has proven that Asiatic races are not morally and physically inferior to Europeans; second, that they are not inferior to the West in matters of lofty moral ideas and humanitarian conception; third, that it is their vocation to spread the humanitarian principles more widely than they have ever been spread before; fourth, that the Japanese soldier is really fighting for constitutional government and against despotism; fifth, that Japanese triumph will mean a triumph for religious freedom as against Russian religious bigotry; sixth, that one of the causes of Japan's victory is the education which is given in Japan without any distinction of caste or creed; seventh, that this war is holding up before other Asiatic races a good example of what education and liberal ideas can do; eighth, that, with the termination of the war, Oriental nations will be in a position to improve their condition along the ways of peace; ninth, that a Japanese triumph will be of immense advantage to the commerce of the Orient; and, tenth, that the Russian people will themselves be benefited by a Japanese victory.

BRIEFER NOTES ON TOPICS IN THE PERIODICALS.

SUBJECTS TREATED IN THE POPULAR AMERICAN MONTHLIES.

Great Masters of Painting.—Two of the December magazines give space to studies of several of the most distinguished of Italian painters. Mr. Kenyon Cox, writing in *Scribner's*, treats of a few of the works of Veronese, and treats of them as pictures having no more specifically decorative purpose than that common to all great works of art,—a somewhat novel point of departure, since Veronese is commonly thought of as a decorator and nothing else. In concluding his survey of the achievements of this great representative of the Venetian school, Mr. Cox declares that for a thorough and adequate knowledge of every part of his profession it would be impossible to name his equal,—that he was, in fact, the completest master of the art of painting that ever lived. Reproductions of some of the most famous paintings of Veronese accompany Mr. Cox's article. In *McClure's*, Mr. John La Farge introduces a series of papers on the allegory-painters, with brief criticisms of Correggio, Botticelli, and Poussin. (The last-named painter, although a Frenchman by birth, had been greatly influenced by Italian ideals.) Correggio's "Mystic Marriage of St. Catherine," Botticelli's "Spring," and Poussin's "Shepherds of Arcadia" are chosen for reproduction as illustrations to go with Mr. La Farge's instructive and entertaining paper.

Pictures in the Holiday Magazines.—So much has been done by the leading illustrated magazines in the last year or two in the direction of color printing that the striking examples of that process in the current issues, successful as many of them are, do not in themselves lend so much distinction to the so-called "Christmas numbers" as would have been the case a few years back. Most of the well-known magazine illustrators are represented in the current numbers, and along with these we note a number of less familiar names. In *Harper's*, the work of Mr. Howard Pyle still bears the palm, his exquisite illustrations for Mark Twain's "Saint Joan of Arc" constituting the most striking feature of the magazine from the artistic point of view. In *Scribner's*, there is a striking piece of color work by Maxfield Parrish—a frontispiece illustrating a poem by William Lucius Graves. The work of this artist also appears in the *Metropolitan Magazine*, where we also find drawings in color by Jules Guerin, Louis Rhead, John Cecil Clay, and Charles Livingston Bull. *Scribner's* presents a beautiful series of illustrations in color for "Scenes from the Old Ballads," by Beatrice Stevens; and in the same magazine we find a remarkable study in color of a mother and child by the evening fire, done by Sarah Stilwell. Mr. Walter Appleton Clark's drawings in tint, to illustrate Christmas scenes in an old French village, also form an important feature of the December *Scribner's*. The *Century* this month presents no color pieces by the old illustrators, but it gives interpretations of "Three Preludes of Chopin," by Sigismond Ivanowski. These

are in tint. In the same magazine, Christian Brinton writes on "Alfons Mucha and the New Mysticism," giving examples of Mucha's lithographs. In *Harper's*, besides the illustrations in color by Howard Pyle, the characteristic work of William T. Smedley and Albert Sterner is turned to good advantage in the illustration of stories; while Elizabeth Shippen Green makes an attractive contribution in the form of three pictures accompanying the very domestic tale of "The Thousand Quilt," by Annie Hamilton Donnell. In *McClure's*, we have the characteristic child pictures of "F. Y. Cory," to which allusion is made elsewhere in this number of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS in the article on "Modern Picture-Book Children." There are also in this number of *McClure's* some interesting Canadian pictures by F. E. Schoonover; and some "Notes from a Trainer's Book," edited by Samuel Hopkins Adams, are cleverly illustrated by Oliver Herford. Very much of the best illustration in the Christmas numbers is in black and white (especially in the *Century*). But so much of the work of this kind has appeared each month in our American magazines, and so little of the current month's output has a direct relation to the holiday season, that perhaps it is unnecessary to particularize further.

The Men Who Govern Us.—Last month, legislatures were elected in many States which will begin their sessions early in January, 1905, and proceed to enact laws which will have a far more direct bearing on the daily life and welfare of the citizen than any laws that the national Congress can enact. This fact gives pertinence to the article by Samuel P. Orth in the December *Atlantic* on "Our State Legislatures." Mr. Orth has made a special study of the personnel of four legislatures,—in the States of Vermont, Ohio, Indiana, and Missouri. His conclusions are by no means pessimistic. The faults of our legislatures he believes to be far from incurable. The people have the remedy in their own hands. We have never seriously tried to make scientific legislation possible in this country. The mere minimizing of legislation by biennial sessions does not meet the real evil. Mr. Orth is right in insisting that legislation is a vital function and one that cannot be neglected. "Popular demand is the ultimate source of good law; popular indifference is the immediate source of bad law."

Social and Industrial Topics.—Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman, writing in the December *Cosmopolitan*, attacks the problem of preserving the American home in our great cities under modern social conditions. Of the "apartment hotel" as it exists to-day in New York, Mrs. Gilman has only one complaint to make,—its disregard of children and their needs in the family economy. The dismissal of the kitchen from the scheme of living-rooms in these hotels makes possible a home of unequaled beauty and refinement,—

Under the title, "The Rise of the Tailors," Mr. Ray Stannard Baker presents, in *McClure's* for December, a connected history of the wars of the garment workers on New York's great "East Side." He concludes that unionism is not only a benefit to workers and employers alike, but in our complex civilization an absolute necessity. In his view, the unionizing of the garment workers means the Americanization of the East Side. He holds, on the other hand, that the limitations of the principle of unionism must be recognized. — In the current *World's Work*, Mr. Henry W. Lanier

gives an interesting exposition of the principles and methods which have built up the enormous business of "industrial insurance," so called, within a comparatively short time. Two great companies practically control the insurance of children in our great cities. Mr. Lanier's article, entitled "Billions in Ten-Cent Insurance," is a revelation of the importance of this institution in the daily life of "the other half."—"The Millionaire's Peril" is the title of a suggestive paper by Dr. Henry A. Stimson in the December *Atlantic*.

THE SPIRIT OF THE FOREIGN REVIEWS.

The Progress of the Postal Card.—The *World's Work and Play* (London) has a paper by Charles G. Ammon on "The Triumph of the Postcard." He recalls that the idea of the postcard, as it is called in England, was "made in Germany." Its originator was Dr. Von Stephan, the German postmaster-general, who advanced the project in 1865. It was then rejected, but the Austrian post-office took it up, and issued the first postcard in Vienna, on October 1, 1866. In three months, nearly three million cards were sold. The North German Confederation adopted it in July, 1870. Great Britain followed in October, 1870. The same year saw it introduced in Switzerland. The following year it appeared in Belgium and Holland, and in Denmark, Sweden, Norway, and Canada. Russia, France, and Ceylon took it up in 1872; 1873 saw the postcard acclimatized in Chile, the United States, Servia, Roumania, and Spain, and Italy welcomed it in 1874. Japan and Guatemala followed in 1875, and Greece in 1876. The picture postcard was first printed by a photographer of Passau, who chemically sensitized an ordinary postcard and printed thereon a view of his native town. In Germany, it is said that one thousand million are sold annually.

Egypt's Population.—An article on "British Rule in Egypt," in the *Quarterly Review*, gives the following particulars as to population: "Egypt was densely populated in ancient times. In the reign of Augustus, there were 18,000,000 inhabitants; at the time of the Arab conquest, half that number; at the date of the expedition of Napoleon, 2,460,000; at the first official census, in 1846, 4,463,000; at that of 1882, 6,806,000. The census of 1897 shows a population of 9,734,000, or an increase at the rate of about 3 per cent. per annum during the period of British occupation. In the same period, under the tyranny of the Mahdi and the Khalifa, Sir Rudolf Slatin estimates that three-quarters of the population of the Sudan perished. There remained but 1,870,500 inhabitants in a territory of 1,000,000 square miles; and the progress of the country will long suffer for want of hands."

The Rural England of To-Day.—Mr. C. F. G. Masterman thus describes, in the *Independent Review*, the social change which has taken place in England under the influence of newly gotten wealth: "The country-house, instead of being a center of local interest, is now an appendage of the capital,—a tiny piece of London transferred in the late summer and autumn to a more salubrious air and the adjacency of the coverts. Rural England appears as slowly passing into gardens

and shooting-grounds, with intervening tracts of sparse grasslands, committed to the rearing of cattle and of pheasants, instead of men. Fifty years ago, one class of reformer could still, without absurdity, find the solution of social discontent in a revived feudalism, and a Carlyle or a Ruskin urge vehemently the gentlemen of England to take up the burden of government committed to a landed aristocracy. What observer of the England of to-day would have the hardihood to proclaim a similar message?"

The Jap as Emigrant.—Mr. Wilson Crewdson writes in the *Nineteenth Century* for November on "Japanese Emigrants." The number of Japanese resident abroad has increased largely during the last fifteen years. In 1889, it was only 18,688, but in 1900 the figure had risen to 123,971. Three-quarters of these are in the United States or in United States colonies, after which come Great Britain and colonies, Korea, and Russia.

Will the Panama Canal Pay?—The current *Quarterly Review* opens with an article on "The Panama Canal and Maritime Commerce," in which the reviewer is anything but sanguine. He declares that many of the estimates on which expectations of profit are based are incorrect. It is doubtful whether the canal will attract the big sailing ships which at present go around Cape Horn, as there is a practically windless zone on both sides of the Isthmus and the use of the canal will entail heavy towage fees. The canal will be a great service to trade between the east and west coasts of the United States, but "it is not by any means certain that it will do any good at all to British maritime commerce."

London's Water-Supply.—Mr. W. M. J. Williams concludes an article in the *Fortnightly* full of financial statistics by declaring that the problem of London's water-supply will have soon to be considered *de novo*, both as regards quantity and quality. It will be necessary to go farther afield for water. The consideration of the award to the water companies kept this question out of sight. If a new water-supply were projected for London, nobody would go for it to the Thames or the Lea. When the details of the transfer and other immediate questions have been settled by the Metropolitan Water Board, the whole question will have to be reopened on a vast scale.

The Art of Table-Talk.—Writing on this subject in the *Nineteenth Century* for November, Mrs. Frederic Harrison says: "The French have some dinner-table

conventions which to us would seem strange. At any small gathering of eight or ten persons, the talk is always supposed to be general; the individual who should try to begin a *tête-à-tête* conversation with the person sitting next at table would soon find out his mistake. Conversation—general conversation—is part of the repast, like the bread, the salt, or the wine, and is common to all. What admirable talk you will hear at the table of the smallest bourgeoisie,—bright, sparkling, full of mother wit and good sense; and the delight in a happy saying runs around the table and stimulates afresh. This in spite of the presence of the children, who are not always well-behaved, and the evident cares of bread which possess the hostess. The French love to speak well, and rightly consider their language to be a most beautiful and flexible instrument for social purposes. They take pains, therefore, to pronounce the words well, and to play on them with grace and dexterity. You may often hear, after such an entertainment as I have described, '*Ce n'est pas bien parler*,' in criticism of an awkward, ugly phrase."

Japan's Right to Korea.—The editor of the *Eastern World* (Yokohama) can understand why Japan has been finally compelled to establish a virtual protectorate over Korea. The Japanese interests, he says, have suffered for nearly a century under the "anarchy of Korean absolutism; and Korean incapacity has invited the hand of a master, whether it was that of Russia or of Japan." The fiction of Korean independence, he continues, has been a useful one, but it has never prevented the Japanese from taking every measure they thought necessary to insure their preponderance in the peninsula. It has been the real intention of Japan all along, this editor says, further, to appropriate Korea for herself. He believes that the best thing that can happen to Korea will be for her to come under Japanese suzerainty. That this has been the intention of the Japanese Government is evident, this editor believes, from the telegram addressed, in March of the present year, to Ambassador Kurino, at St. Petersburg, by Baron Komura. "Japan possesses paramount political as well as commercial and industrial influence in Korea, which, having regard to her own security, she cannot consent to surrender to or share with any other power. (The italics are our own.)"

Is International Law "Iniquitous?"—In reviewing a brochure on international law by M. Cimballi, professor in the University of Sassari, the *Revue du Droit Publique et de la Science Politique* (Paris) declares that the author is too severe in condemning international law as "a science iniquitous and evil-working." M. Cimballi contends that not only have all the modern states arisen to their present positions through histories full of oppression, wrong, and barbarism, but that they maintain their political equilibrium to-day by oppression of the weak. The *Revue* contends that, while the right of conquest can never actually conform to the idea of justice, yet the relations of states are constantly improving and becoming more altruistic, and international law is gradually developing into a code which is based to a large extent on right and justice.

Is France Declining Economically?—A writer in the *Quinzaine*, Georges Blondel, declares that French statesmen and merchants are not sufficiently well

posted, or interested, even, in the present-day commercial evolution. The republic, he asserts, is not holding its own even in those things which have been regarded as her exclusive products. France receives many thousands of toys every year from abroad, four-fifths of them from Germany, representing a value of from three to four million francs (\$600,000 to \$800,000). During the past twenty years, the value of importations from the United States increased from two hundred and fifty to four hundred and eighty million francs. "Frenchmen," said M. Blondel, addressing his countrymen, "in general, we do not know how to avail ourselves of publicity. We do not understand the value of advertising."

Naval Warfare in Its Economic Bearings.—Naval warfare is an economic warfare, and it has always been so to a great extent, asserts Baron Maltzahn, in the *Deutsche Rundschau*. When they lost the control of the sea, says this writer, the Portuguese, the Spaniards, and the Dutch lost their industrial prosperity. Colbert, the great French minister, endeavored to extend industry abroad at the same time that he increased the French marine. English naval supremacy, he thinks, is largely due to the insular position of Great Britain.

A Russian Criticism of Russian Journalism.—A writer in the *Obrazovanié* (Moscow), M. Bielokonksy, severely criticises the vulgarity and inappropriateness of the cartoons and caricatures appearing in the Russian popular journals, which, he declares, testify to the "monstrous ignorance of their authors, and the intellectual poverty of the people who permit themselves to be imposed upon by these productions." War, which makes heroes also, according to Iablonsky, makes boasters of people of vivid and foolish imagination. Of these, Niemirowitch-Dantchenko (who may be the Russian war correspondent from the front often quoted in newspaper dispatches) is perhaps the chief. According to these writers, it is always the brave Cossack who, by one stroke of the lance, impales three Japanese soldiers, and performs other wonderful and fantastic exploits. According to these, also, the Japanese are a cruel and savage race, who ill-treat the Russian dead and wounded. All this, says the Russian writer quoted, is not only vain, but wrong. General Kuropatkin, he points out, has expressed the greatest of respect for his valiant enemy, and has also treated with them regarding prisoners. "Why, then, would the Russian commander-in-chief condescend to converse in this way with men who surpass the Bashi-Bazouks in cruelty, who profane the dead and mutilate the wounded?"

An Ecuadorian Poet in French.—The editor of the department "American Readings" in *España Moderna* (Madrid) begins his comment by noting what a powerful instrument for diffusing world-literature is the French language. France translates much, and the translations are of great assistance to the immense majority of men to whom Russian, Swedish, German, English, and other tongues offer difficulties. In truth, France cultivates this means of influence over other nations by continually seeking new literary material which excites public curiosity, at the same time taking care that French is kept an obligatory part of education in foreign countries, and founding French schools in even the most remote lands. It is understandable, then, that authors desire anxiously to

get their works into French. As for Spanish works, the editor acknowledges that the majority of the civilized world cannot understand them. In France, Spanish is known by few outside of professorial chairs, except in the south, and though it is more generally known in Germany and Russia, Spanish books cannot circulate as freely as French books. It is therefore an act of literary wisdom to put Spanish books into French, and if the translator is a compatriot of the author, it is eminently patriotic as well. Such is the work that Victor M. Rendón, minister of Ecuador to France and Spain, has written in French, the title of which, translated, is "Olmedo, American Statesman and Poet, Singer of Bolívar." It is an extensive biography of the Ecuadorian hero, and includes, as well, much information about his country needed in Spain as well as in France. The reviewer thinks the translator has rendered a great service in translating so well the major part of the poems of Olmedo, which are cited, and which should make fully appreciated the talent of the great singer of South American independence. If others would follow his example, the notable writers of South America would no longer be unknown in France. The volume is illustrated with photographic reproductions of scenes in Guayaquil, a portrait of Olmedo, and a picture of the statue by Falguière raised to the hero.

Russia's Red-cross Heroines.—In the *Fortnightly*, Mr. Angus Hamilton pays the following tribute to the Russian women at the front: "The hard-working, earnest, practical little women, ignorant but industrious, who devote their time to the welfare of the Russian soldiers, make a beautiful picture. They are fearless. They endure the same fatigues as the soldiers, and, as recent events have proved, they sacrifice very willingly their lives to save their charges. I do not think that any war has produced more touching examples of fidelity to duty than those offered by these badly dressed, plain-faced, sweet-natured nurses, as they trudge through the rains, through the heat, and the dust and the snows of Manchuria. These women quite delight in their calling, and in spite of the reverses, or perhaps because of the reverses, they muster in large numbers to the roll-call when their services are demanded. I have made inquiries about the condition regulating their service with the troops, and certainly, on the score of remuneration or generous treatment, there is nothing attractive in the work. They appear to give the best of their lives to nursing the soldiers, and out there in Manchuria the pillow of many a dying man has been rendered more comfortable by little gracious attentions from some one of these sisters."

Psychology of the War.—A writer who signs himself General-Major D. Reisner von Lichtenstern contributes to *Die Woche* (Berlin) a study of "The War Psychology of the Far East." He believes that the developments in Manchuria have been in accordance with the psychology of the two peoples at war. The Russian tactics, especially, have been in accordance with the character of the Russian people. The Russian tactics are backward because Russian culture is backward. The Russian generals do not maneuver, or at least do not conduct warfare in the modern way. They are seen at

the head of their troops. They depend on the bayonet charge rather than on good shooting, and evidently count on muscle and weight. They maintain the old tradition of officers leading their men in charges. The Japanese, on the other hand, are saturated with the modern idea of individual efficiency; moreover, they fight for an idea, and not merely because they are told to fight.

Romance of a Gypsy Poetess.—Gina Ranjicic, the gypsy poetess, is the subject of a sketch in the Scandinavian magazine *Varia* (Stockholm), by Sigurd P. Sigurdh. This woman, in her youth as remarkable for beauty as for intellectual attainments, was discovered in 1890 by Dr. Heinrich von Wlislöcki, the well-known authority on gypsy life and customs, who had heard of her from a Servian consular employee. These two together visited her, and found her, at that period of her life, a wrinkled old woman from whose face every trace of beauty had long since vanished. Had she been born under other circumstances, and had not her beauty been her curse, the world, we are told, would now have been mourning one of the sweetest poetesses of all time. For this gypsy woman was the author of some two hundred and fifty poems—passionate, stirring, and melodious. All, however, are set in a minor key, for the Muse, it seems, deserted her wholly in those moments when her heart might have sung of joy and gladness. Her life had been full of adventure. How old she was, she did not herself know. At the age of twelve, or thereabouts, she had strayed away from some nomadic tribe in Servia, persecuted by the soldiers for its thefts. Reaching Belgrade, she was befriended and adopted by a wealthy Armenian merchant, who took her with him to Constantinople. Through him she obtained some education. Later on, the merchant's younger brother, Gabriel Dalenes, a man much her senior, married her, and for some years she lived with him in luxury, meanwhile pouring out the unsatisfied longings of her lovesick heart in passionate Armenian, Turkish, and Romany poems. One day she met her fate in a young Albanian, named Gregor Korachon, who induced her to elope with him, afterward telling her that her husband had been found murdered, and that she was suspected of the crime. From this time onward, the life of the beautiful gypsy became a checkered one, in which were woven many amours. Her last lover, who appears to have been honestly and passionately fond of her, was a rich Jew, named Jakob Hornstein. He was a cultured man, devoted to science, art, and literature, and possessed a splendid library.

Needs of the Dutch Army.—*Onze Eeuw* (Haarlem), the Dutch monthly review, has a study of the army of the Netherlands and its organization. This army, the writer believes, is not strong enough for an independent power. It is especially weak in artillery. How to increase the effective strength of the army without swelling the cost, is the problem that the writer seeks to solve. One of his suggestions is the introduction of volunteers; another is to give the soldiers time to attend to work, so that conscription may not entail the disadvantages shown in some other countries, where a young man's commercial career may be spoiled by having to serve two years just when he is able to take a responsible position.

SCIENCE IN FOREIGN PERIODICALS.

The Automobile on Water.—A description of what it calls naval automobilism is given in the scientific department of *La Revue*. It quotes some French scientific writer as declaring that the automobile will play an important rôle in future maritime wars. This writer calculates that a steam torpedo boat, costing from a million to a million and a half francs (\$800,000 to \$500,000), would carry twenty men. An automobile torpedo boat of the same or greater speed would not cost more than 37,000 to 38,000 francs (\$7,400 to \$7,600). Six boats of this kind could carry as many men as one operated under the present system; that is, for the price of one steam torpedo boat, as at present constructed, nations could have six torpedo boats carrying six times as many men.

Artificial Coloring of Natural Flowers.—According to a long scientific article in *Cosmos*, natural flowers are successfully colored by artificial means in France and other European countries. More than a century ago, the writer points out, tuberoses were colored red by artificial means. To-day, thanks to our knowledge of organic coloring matter, the violet, jacinth, orange blossom, iris, chrysanthemum, and the camellia are now susceptible of color changes. The method is quite simple. It consists simply in the preparation of a solution of the desired color in water, in which the flower is plunged.

A French Dish-Washing Invention.—In the *Hojas Selectas* (Barcelona) is described and illustrated a simple and practical dish-washer invented by Paul Hédon, of Roubaix, France. It consists of a circular galvanized-iron tank with a heater at the bottom. A removable rack with compartments for securely holding the dishes is in large models raised by a cable attached to a pulley arrangement. When the water is heated, the dishes are inserted and the rack lowered. A few turns of a crank washes both sides of the dishes by means of brushes and rapidly moving water. Raising the rack and removing the clean dishes, the operation is then repeated. The domestic size takes four dishes at once, and will wash eight a minute, or five hundred an hour. The larger sizes for hotels and institutions contain twelve to twenty-four dishes, and have a capacity of fifteen hundred an hour. Forks and spoons may be washed as well. Without the rack, the machine can be used as a vegetable washer.

The Electric Conductivity of the Human Body.—Whereas measurements of the conductivity of the human body once upon a time were frequently made use of with a view to ascertaining the sound or morbid condition of the latter, this practice has been gradually abandoned as the great variability of the conductivity and the special difficulties attending an accurate determination were realized. The observations recently made by Mr. E. K. Müller (see the *Schweizerische Elektrotechnische Zeitschrift*) on the connection between the conductivity of the human body and its psychical and physiological condition are therefore worthy of special interest. Mr. Müller shows, in the first place, the high variability of the conductivity of the body according to the hour of the day at which the experiment is made, and according to the

meals taken by the person experimented on. Accurately identical figures will occur very frequently in series of experiments lasting from ten to fifteen minutes with the same minutes and the same person, even in the case of experiments separated by an interval of some days. The magnitude of the conductivity, as well as the regularity in the behavior of the different series, are highly influenced by the presence of a third person; whenever anybody enters the room or a noise is produced, the resistance of the person experimented on is found to undergo a spontaneous variation of extraordinary magnitude. Outside of objective causes, any psychical influence, either internal or external, will result in an immediate oscillation of a sometimes enormous magnitude. Any sensation or psychical emotion of a certain intensity will reduce the resistance of the human body instantaneously to a value three to five times less. Whenever the person experimented on is talked to or caused to concentrate his attention in some way or other, oscillations of the resistance will be produced. Any effort made for hearing a distant noise, any volition, any effect of self-suggestion, will exert a material influence, the same being true of any excitation of the senses, any light rays striking the closed eye, any body the smell of which is perceived (even where the smell or the body is fictitious). Any psychological action of some intensity, such as breathing, stopping the breath, etc., is found to exert an analogous effect. By making experiments both before and during the sleep, the author states some characteristic variations according to the character of the latter and the vivacity of the dreams. Any pain, either real or suggested, will modify the resistance, the sensation of pain being preceded and followed by an oscillation. The individual resistance of the human body depends also on the nervous susceptibility, and on the conditions the person is living in. Nervous persons, as well as strong smokers and drinkers, show an extremely low electrical resistance. The variability and temporary behavior of the resistance is also shown to depend on these factors.

Half a Century of the French Alcohol Trade.—An extended study of the manufacture of alcohol and the trade in that product in France, from 1850 to 1903, is given in a recent number of the *Bulletin des Statistiques*. In the first-named year, we are informed that the manufacture of alcohol was 940 hectoliters, while in 1900 the figures were 2,656,000 hectoliters. In 1854, the price of alcohol reached its maximum—214 francs per hectoliter. In 1902, the price of pure alcohol was at its lowest point—31 francs (\$6.20) per hectoliter.

Chemical Industry in Japan.—According to a Japanese Government publication, there are at present 840 factories manufacturing chemical products in the Japanese Empire. This number includes, not only the chemical factories in the strict sense of the word, but also gives manufactories, paper mills, and factories for the manufacture of ceramic products. There are 75 factories making salt; 43, pharmaceutical products; 95, illuminating oils; 40, matches; 53, coloring products; 4, gas; 6, incense. The entire industry in Japan employs 38,591 workers, of whom 19,583 are women. The government conducted, in 1902, seventy-nine laboratories for the utilization of fish products.

RECENT BIOGRAPHY AND MEMOIRS.

THERE is no little significance in the fact that almost two-thirds of the "Recollections and Letters of General Robert E. Lee," by his son, Robert E. Lee (Doubleday), is devoted to the great Confederate commander's all too brief life as a private citizen,—the five years that he was able to give, after the close of the Civil War, to the upbuilding of his shattered country and the education of her youth. If Robert E. Lee

Company). Not only does this book give a clear account of the actual movements of the Army of Northern Virginia, but the daily life of the soldier in the ranks is vividly described. Northern veterans may find much entertainment in this well-written story of "Johnny Reb's" ups and downs.

In Mrs. Roger A. Pryor's "Reminiscences of Peace and War" (Macmillan) are presented other phases of the great conflict of 1861-65. The wife of a Virginian who became a Confederate general, Mrs. Pryor kept her home near Petersburg, within range of the Union shells, through all the fighting. None knew better than she the privations of the Confederate women and other non-combatants. None has told the story of those bitter years more sympathetically or with more delicate touches of humor. The first part of her book is given up to an exceedingly interesting account of social life in Washington before the war, in which Mrs. Pryor herself played a prominent part, her husband being a member of the federal Congress. After Lee's surrender, General Pryor (who had resigned his commission in 1862 and served in the ranks until taken prisoner by the Federals) went to New York, and achieved distinction in the practice of law, serving for some years as a justice of the Supreme Court. The

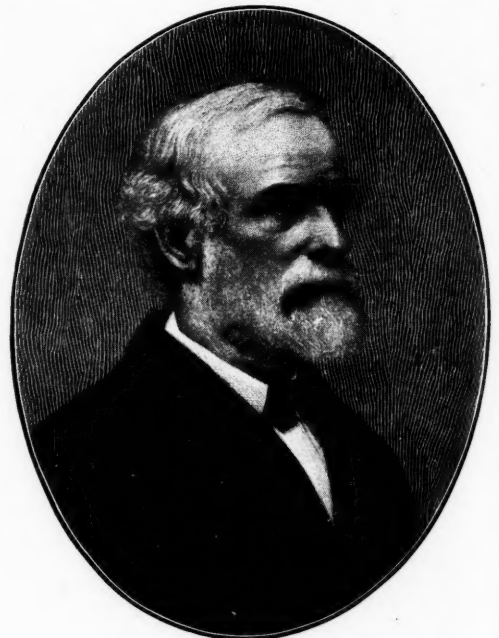


MRS. ROGER A. PRYOR.

(From a miniature painted in Rome in 1855.)

was a great military chieftain,—and who can name a greater since Washington?—he was even a nobler leader in the walks of peace. One cannot read this book without being convinced of the man's disinterested motives and nobility of character, nor can we wonder that he developed qualities of leadership that might have meant much for the South's civic advancement had he survived the "reconstruction" era. General Lee's son and namesake, the author of this volume, was himself a captain in the Confederate army.

General Gordon's "Reminiscences" had presented the military side of the Confederacy's struggle in some of its phases more fully than earlier works of that class, nor is much added to that aspect of the subject by General Lee's family letters. Military memoirs of a high order are contained in the volume entitled "Four Years Under Marse Robert," by Maj. Robert Stiles, of Lee's artillery (Washington and New York: Neale Publishing



GEN. ROBERT E. LEE.

lives of these Virginians, filled as they have been with dramatic incident, are yet only typical of many careers which were wrenched from their natural courses by the strain of the Civil War.

Even the frankest of autobiography sometimes hesitates to reveal the inconsistencies and contradictions in the subject's career. Not so with Moncure Daniel Conway's "Autobiography, Memoirs, and Experiences" (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.). In Mr. Conway's case, indeed, to have left out the contradictions would have



MONCURE D. CONWAY.

been like leaving *Hamlet* out of the play. A son of slave-holding Virginians, he became, in the strength of his youth, an Abolitionist,—a Methodist preacher of the early fifties, he lived to attain leadership among the "freethinkers" of two continents. Fully half of his mature life was passed in England, where he served as a Unitarian clergyman and took a hand in London journalism. An early associate of Emerson, Thoreau, Holmes, Hawthorne, and Theodore Parker, this unanglicized American before many years had passed enjoyed the friendship of Thackeray, Burne-Jones, Gladstone, Beaconsfield, and Palmerston. Perhaps no other living American has had such an experience, and few there are who know so intimately the inner life of the two nationalities. A man who has lived in such times and amid such associations must from the nature of the case have an interesting story to tell. Fortunately, Mr. Conway is too good a literary craftsman to let the story suffer in the telling.

Edward Everett Hale's "Memories of a Hundred Years," two volumes in one, have been issued (Macmillan) in a new edition with three additional chapters, which round up a life still almost twenty years short of a century, it is true, but unusually full, comprehensive, and rich in incident. Most of the material appeared originally in the *Outlook* some time ago. It has since been revised and enlarged. The volume is packed full of reminiscences, anecdotes, and most interesting portraits of famous people whom Mr. Hale has known personally in the course of his long life,—how long may be vividly imagined from the fact that he took five-o'clock tea at the White House with Mrs. President John Tyler, in 1841.

In the "English Men of Letters" series, which is edited by Mr. John Morley (Macmillan), the latest ad-

dition is the life of Thomas Hobbes, of Malmesbury, author of the "*Leviathan*," written by the late Sir Leslie Stephen. In the same series there recently appeared a new life of Adam Smith, the economist, by Francis W. Hirst.

The publication of Herbert Spencer's autobiography seems to have stimulated rather than discouraged the writing of reviews and estimates of his life-work. The latest attempt in this line is a little book by Prof. Josiah Royce, of Harvard (New York: Fox, Duffield & Co.). Perhaps no living scholar, certainly no American scholar, is better qualified to write on "Spencer's Contribution to the Concept of Evolution," or on his educational theories, than Professor Royce. These essays are the more valuable because they have been written since the publication of the autobiography. By way of personal reminiscence of Spencer, a chapter is contributed to the same volume by James Collier, who was for nine years the amanuensis, and for ten years the assistant, of Herbert Spencer.

A new edition of Mathilde Blind's "George Eliot," one of the best-known biographies of the famous novelist, contains a critical estimate of George Eliot's writings, supplementary chapters on "George Eliot at Work" and "Her Friends and Home Life," and a bibliography, by Frank Waldo and G. A. Turkington (Boston: Little, Brown & Co.). The material that has come to light since the appearance of the first edition, more than twenty years ago, seemed to require the publication of this expanded volume.

A pleasant chapter in Thackeray's life is disclosed by his "Letters to an American Family" (Century Company). These letters were written in the years 1852-56. About half of them bear American dates, for in this period Thackeray was a visitor to the United States; and the revelation which these letters make of his interest in Americans and American institutions is the chief claim that they have on our present attention. Numerous unpublished sketches and bits of verse accompany the letters.

*Kindly your virgin life's begun
And still, we pray, that Heaven may send
A genial air, a ripening sun,
A happy time a happy end—
Fair child of Spring! where'er your place,
In father's hall, or husband's home,
Live on, expanding into bloom,
Developing in modest grace!* *Wm. T.*

LINES WRITTEN BY THACKERAY TO AN AMERICAN GIRL.

"Dames and Daughters of the French Court" (Crowell) is the title of a volume made up of readable sketches of Mesdames de Staël, de Lafayette, Récamière, Le Brun, and other notable French women. The writer, Miss Geraldine Brooks, had already shown her ability in portraiture through her "Dames and Daughters of Colonial Days" and "Dames and Daughters of the Young Republic." The new book, like the others, is charmingly written.

NEW VOLUMES OF HISTORY.

"THE United States of America," in two volumes, by Dr. Edwin Erle Sparks (Putnams), is not a history at all in the usual sense of the term, but rather a commentary on history. All readers will find the book interesting, and to many it will give a wholly new point of view for the consideration of American history. What that point of view is has been clearly brought out in the earlier works by this author. Dr. Sparks prefers to treat American history as the story of our national expansion. The work of individual statesmen and military heroes is never so strongly emphasized in his books as is the play of natural forces resulting in the steady and persistent growth of national institutions. A suitable sub-title of his present work would be "A Study of National Development." Much interest is imparted to the text by the skillful use of illustrative materials. Facsimiles of ancient records, broadsides, and cartoons serve to enforce the discussion of topics which otherwise might lack the atmosphere of actuality.

A beautifully printed "History of the United States and Its People," by Elroy M. Avery, is just issuing from the press (Cleveland: The Burrows Brothers Company). This work is to be completed in twelve volumes, the first four of which will be devoted to the period of discovery and colonization; the fifth to the War of the Revolution; the next five to the period of national development and expansion, extending from the adoption of the Constitution to the outbreak of the Civil War; a single volume to that war itself, and the final volume to "reconstruction" and the subsequent history of the nation down to the present time. We would especially commend in this work the faithful effort of the author and publishers to secure accuracy, not only in the text, but in the many maps and illustrations which are interspersed throughout the work. While foot-notes have been omitted from the pages,—and for this readers will be generally disposed to give thanks,—there is an abundance of bibliographical data in the form of appendices, which all scholars, and those who wish to pursue historical investigations, will find particularly useful. The fact that especial pains have been taken to secure authenticity in the illustrations adds greatly to the interest of the work, as well as to its instructive value. The maps, also, are more satisfactory than those which commonly appear in American works of this character.

The third volume of Mr. Lang's "History of Scotland" (Dodd, Mead & Co.) begins with the reign of Charles I. (1625), and describes in much detail the wars of the Scotchlanders and other uprisings down to the year 1689. Several maps of battlefields accompany the text. Mr. Lang's history is not a bare narrative of events, but includes much discussion of a personal character and many accounts of romantic adventures.

In a three-volume work entitled "The History of Matrimonial Institutions" (Chicago: University of Chicago Press), Prof. George E. Howard deals chiefly with the matrimonial institutions of the English race, prefacing his treatment of the subject with an analysis of the literature and the theories of primitive matrimonial institutions. Professor Howard's treatise covers practically every phase of the subject that calls for treatment, and gives elaborate biographical data relating,

not only to the institution of marriage itself, but to almost every conceivable phase of the sex problem that has been treated in our literature. In view of the present interest in the divorce question, it is probable that Dr. Howard's volume will be read by an increasing number of students.

In "The Political History of Virginia During the Reconstruction" (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press), Mr. Hamilton J. Eckenrode concerns himself almost altogether with the political parties of the reconstruction era. He relates the history of the Alexandria government, about which very little is known beyond the borders of Virginia, and discusses quite fully President Johnson's attitude toward the Southern States at the close of the Civil War; while not the least interesting portion of his monograph is the chapter in which he shows that the Republican party in Virginia was for the most part opposed to unlimited negro suffrage, until the Philadelphia convention of 1866, when "manhood" suffrage became a party measure. Mr. Eckenrode maintains that the reconstruction, as he calls it, of Virginia was due to the joint action of the conservatives and of the Republicans hostile to extreme radicalism.

In "A History of Military Government in Newly Acquired Territory of the United States" (New York: Columbia University Press), Prof. David Y. Thomas discusses, not only the legal status of the new territory and the legal basis for military government, but also presents an account of the actual management of new acquisitions from the time of occupation until the organization of Territorial or State governments. Dr. Thomas contents himself with a statement of the facts connected with our military occupation of Porto Rico and the Philippines, and attempts to give no verdict as to the character and accomplishments of the military governments.

"Last Hours of Sheridan's Cavalry," by Henry E. Tremain (New York: Bonnell, Silver & Bowers), is a reprint of memoranda made by General Tremain during or soon after the close of the Civil War. These notes, which were said to contain many facts that would not elsewhere have been presented to the public, were rescued from oblivion by Gen. John Watts de Peyster, to whom the present volume is dedicated by the author. Additional chapters more recently prepared by General Tremain are incorporated in the same volume.

In commemoration of the one-hundred-and-fiftieth anniversary of the founding of King's College in New York City, a history of Columbia University has been prepared (New York: University of Columbia Press). This work has been done under the direction of an editorial committee, of which Prof. Brander Matthews was chairman. The histories of King's College and Columbia College, the university and the non-professional graduate schools, the professional schools, the affiliated colleges, and the library are separately traced, and the appendix has a brief account of the Greek-letter fraternities at Columbia. Nothing could better illustrate than this volume the multifarious interests of the present-day Columbia in its new home on Morningside Heights as contrasted with the humble beginnings of King's College in the middle of the eighteenth century.

DESCRIPTIONS OF PEOPLES AND COUNTRIES.

AN English rendering of Mr. Hugo Ganz's "Land of Riddles" (meaning Russia) has been made by Mr. Herman Rosenthal, and published by the Harpers. The book is made up of a series of sketches, the result of a special visit by Mr. Ganz, who is a well-known Viennese journalist and review writer, and who, moreover, was provided with the best of introductions to various circles of Russian society. Mr. Ganz found Russia a land of remarkable contradictions, his general impression being that she is content to remain in a state of semi-barbarism which might be looked for in the Middle Ages. Even the conservatives, the supposed supporters of the autocratic *régime*, this Austrian journalist found to be fully aware of the rotten condition of Russian political and economic life. The majority of thinking Russians, he ascertained, are hoping for defeat at the hands of Japan, in order that some measure of reform may be realized. One prominent governmental official was quoted as saying: "If God helps us, we shall lose the war in the East. Do not allow yourself to be deceived by any official preparations. Every good Russian prays, 'God help us and permit us to be beaten.'" Mr. Rosenthal's translation is excellently well done. The style is smooth and interesting. It is a little unfortunate that the book was not placed on the American market before the assassination of von Plehve and the birth of an heir to the imperial throne, since conditions in the empire have been altered to a certain extent by these events. As the translator declares in his preface, however, it is evident that, even with the best of intentions, the new minister of the interior will hardly be able to effect much improvement until the entire system of the Russian Government is changed.

A descriptive volume about one of the most interesting of the extreme Oriental countries has appeared under the title "The Kingdom of Siam" (Putnams), prepared by the Siamese ministry of agriculture, as



THE KING AND QUEEN OF SIAM.

represented at the St. Louis Exposition, the whole work being edited by Mr. A. Cecil Carter, secretary-general of the Royal Siamese Commission. This volume is adequate and comprehensive—and, of course, authoritative. It is copiously illustrated.

"Roma Beata" is the title of a book descriptive of modern Italian life, written by Maud Howe (Mrs. John

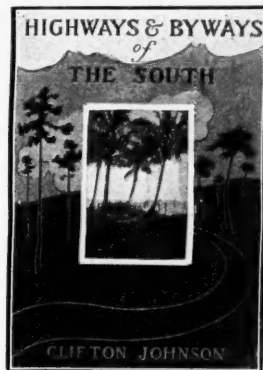
Elliott), the youngest daughter of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe (Boston: Little, Brown & Co.). Mrs. Elliott is the wife of an American artist, and has lived much in Rome; and the materials for her book were drawn from letters and diaries written during several summers spent in Rome, Tuscany, and other parts of Italy. Mrs. Elliott has recorded her observations of Italian life in an entertaining manner, and has observed closely the features most likely to interest the American reader. The book is illustrated from drawings by Mr. Elliott and from photographs.

An interesting souvenir of General Grant's tour of the Nile is a book written by the Hon. Elbert E. Farman, formerly United States consul at Cairo (New York: Grafton Press). This work not only preserves a full account of what to General and Mrs. Grant was a memorable journey, but abounds in important information concerning a part of the world with which Mr. Farman became familiar through years of residence and close association. American visitors to the Nile country are more numerous in these days than they were at the time of General Grant's journey, and they are likely to find many helpful suggestions in Mr. Farman's book, which is illustrated from photographs.

The scene of Mr. Clifton Johnson's latest rambles was in our own Southland. In a volume entitled "Highways and Byways of the South" (Macmillan), he gives a record of his impressions as transmitted by both pen and camera. Mr. Johnson in this volume hardly touches on the town-life or the manufacturing interests of the South, and he leaves the field of romance and sentiment largely to the novelists, contenting himself with the commonplace phases of existence in the fields and woodlands, the small villages, and among the scattered farmhouses, writing almost wholly of rustic life and nature.

In a little book entitled "Far and Near" (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.), Mr. John Burroughs treats of Alaska, which he visited several years ago as a member of the Harriman Expedition; of the island of Jamaica, and of the wild life around his own cabin in the Hudson River region. Everybody is pleased that the prediction made by Mr. Burroughs in the preface to "Riverby," that that would be his last outdoor book, has failed of fulfillment. His many readers will rejoice in the promise made in the preface of the present volume of another book in the course of the coming year.

A study of the "New Forces in Old China" (Revell), by Arthur Judson Brown has just been issued in book form. Dr. Brown is author of "The New Era in the Philippines," and has contributed a number of articles



Cover design (reduced).

to the pages of this REVIEW, one entitled "The Opened World," appearing in the October number. What will come of the unwelcome but inevitable awakening of Old China? And will the outer world strangle her, or galvanize her into fresh life? This is Dr. Brown's text.

A volume on "Swedish Life in Town and Country," which the Putnams have just issued in their series "Our European Neighbors," has been written by O. G. von Heidenstan. The general plan of this series has already been described in this magazine. The volume on Swedish life appears well up to the average, and, moreover, has evidently been prepared by a patriotic Swede.

George William Knox has written the volume "Japanese Life in Town and Country" for the series "Our Asiatic Neighbors" (Putnams). Dr. Knox has nothing very new to say about the Japanese, but his volume is a succinct summary of Japanese history, religion, and life. It is illustrated.

Busy men who overestimate the amount of time, money, and preliminary preparation required for a trip abroad will find a good many helpful suggestions and a great deal of interesting reading in John U. Higgenbotham's "Three Weeks in Europe" (Herbert S. Stone). This little volume, which is illustrated from snap-shots taken by the author, is built up on a series of notes; in fact, the author's diary. It opens with an itinerary which shows what can be done in a six weeks' vacation, nineteen days of which were spent on the ocean. The author saw a great deal, and evidently appreciated it. The pictures are good.

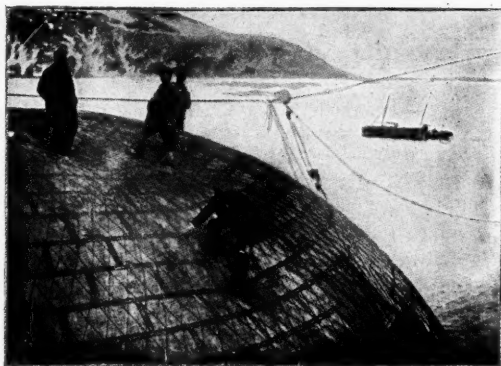


Illustration (reduced) from "The Romance of Modern Exploration."

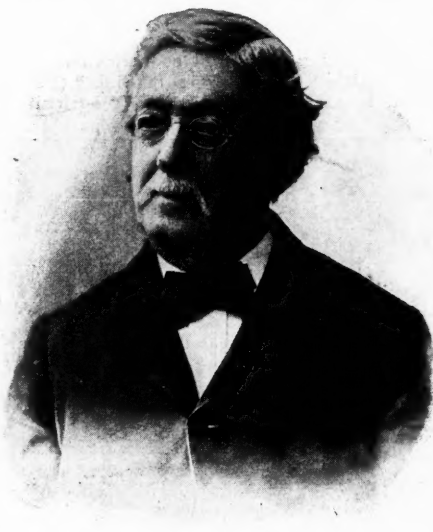
A book that may be placed without apology in every boy's library, and many a young girl might welcome it too, is the "Romance of Modern Exploration" (Lippincott), of which the sub-title, "with descriptions of curious customs, thrilling adventures, and interesting discoveries of explorers in all parts of the world," is more truthful than many sub-titles. It is by Archibald Williams. It has no less than twenty-six chapters, and almost as many illustrations.

NEW VOLUMES OF SHAKESPEARIANA.

IT is a very unusual book season which does not count among its literary contributions at least half-a-dozen volumes of Shakespeariana. Among the texts of the present season are "Love's Labour's Lost" and "Macbeth," in the Variorum Shakespeare, edited by Dr. Horace Furness. This edition is issued by the Lippincotts, and each volume has at least one illustration from an old print, generally reproduced from Rowe's edition of 1709, for the sake of the costume. Other new editions are "Romeo and Juliet" and "As You Like It" in the "Thumb Nail Series" (Century Co.). The latter follow the Cambridge text, have frontispiece illustrations, and are handsomely bound in embossed leather.

A new edition of Dr. William J. Rolfe's monumental "Life of Shakespeare" has been issued by Dana Estes. Dr. Rolfe's work is too well known to need characterization here. This edition is an excellent one typographically, and the illustrations, which are etchings and photogravures, are particularly noteworthy. The same publisher brings out Alexander Dyce's Shakespeare glossary. This one-volume edition of the work of the famous English clergyman and Shakespearean critic (1798-1869) has been revised and improved as a work of reference. Both volumes are excellent typographically.

Readers of the *Outlook* will remember Mr. Hamilton Wright Mabie's life of Shakespeare, which appeared serially in that publication some years ago. This has been recast and published in book form under the title "William Shakespeare, Poet, Dramatist, and Man" (Macmillan). Mr. Mabie has succeeded in presenting a



DR. WILLIAM J. ROLFE.

more vivid picture of the man Shakespeare than any other modern writer.

Mr. A. Hamilton Thompson, the English critic, has edited the late Sir Isaac Elton's "William Shakespeare :

His Family and Friends" (Dutton), and Andrew Lang has written a memoir of the author. This work is a large and scholarly one, with perhaps more of detail about the great poet's life and surroundings than would be essential to such an idea of the man himself as is given by Mr. Mabie in his picture. Mr. Elton's volume, however, will be welcomed by scholars.

A very attractive volume of Shakespeariana is Anna Jameson's "Shakespeare's Heroines" (Dutton), which is a series of character pictures of the great poet's women, illustrated (partly in color) by W. Paget. The text is plentifully sprinkled with appropriate quotations from the poet.

Of actual studies of the texts, perhaps the most noteworthy publication of the season is Mr. William H. Fleming's "How to Study Shakespeare," series four, comprising studies of the plays "Richard II.," "Cymbeline," first and second parts of "King Henry IV.," and

the "Taming of the Shrew," which has just been issued (Doubleday, Page), with an introduction by Dr. William J. Rolfe. Mr. Fleming is the author of "A Bibliography of the First Folios" and a number of well-known Shakespeare editions, among them the famous Bankside edition.

Dr. H. C. Beeching's edition of Shakespeare sonnets, in the Athenæum Press Series (Ginn), is addressed primarily to students of Elizabethan literature. All the recent theories of the sonnet are discussed, and a number of historical and explanatory notes are appended.

In the "Stories from Shakespeare's Plays for Children," retold by Alice Spencer Hoffman (published by Dent, of London, and imported by Dutton), we have seen "The Story of the Tempest," with illustrations by Walter Crane, and "The Story of King Richard II.," with illustrations by Dora Curtis.

POEMS—NEW EDITIONS AND CRITICISM.

DR. HENRY VAN DYKE'S verse is perhaps not so well known as his prose, but the same felicity of thought and polish of style that characterize his beautiful, clear-cut tales are qualities also of his poems. To the two volumes already issued, "The Toiling of Felix and Other Poems" and "The Builders and Other Poems," Dr. van Dyke has added "Music and Other Poems" (Scribners). Dr. van Dyke's creed is given in the poem "God of the Open Air," in the prayer "Lead me out of the narrow life to the peace of the hills and the skies, God of the open air."

There is a wholesomeness and light-heartedness about Mr. Frank Dempster Sherman's lyrics not usually found in the verse of the magazine poets. Mr. Sherman's third book of verse, "Lyrics of Joy" (Houghton, Mifflin), has just appeared. There is a great deal of promise and much performance in this volume of verse. The same spirit is breathed from Mrs. Mary Mapes Dodge's work. Her latest collection of verse, "Poems and Verses" (Century), is full, also, of the human sympathy which has made her writings so popular in the past.

The poems of that rising young negro poet, William Stanley Braithwaite, have been collected under the general title "Lyrics of Life and Love" (Herbert B. Turner). Mr. Braithwaite's verse is musical, clear, and forceful.

Mr. Frederic Lawrence Knowles can write poetry as well as collect and criticise it. His "Love Triumphant" (Dana Estes) is a noteworthy little collection of lyrics of love, religion, and patriotism.

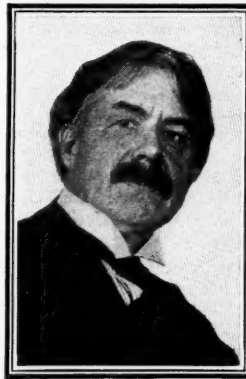
Among other noteworthy collections of verse, "Poems, Lyric and Dramatic," by Ethel Louise Cox (Richard G. Badger), should be mentioned.

A new translation from the original of Dante's "Inferno," with a commentary, has been made by Dr. Marvin R. Vincent, professor of sacred literature in the Union Theological Seminary (Scribners). Dr. Vincent announces that he has made a literal translation based on the Oxford text of Dr. Moore. His aim, he declares, has been to help make the study of Dante what it should be,—a part of the curriculum of every theolog-

ical institution. The "Purgatorio," he announces, is almost ready for the press.

Mr. Frank L. Stanton's "Little Folks Down South" (Appletons) is like a dose of warm sunshine. The bright, optimistic verses "Just from Georgia" which have been coming to us for a number of years are among the few newspaper poems that have been well worth doing. The keynote of this little book may be found in the stanza:

"Why should a fellow
Of winter complain
When love leads the roses
To sunshine again."



MR. FRANK L. STANTON.

Mr. William Everett's "Italian Poets Since Dante" (Scribners), consisting of a series of lectures, would make good supplementary reading to Dr. Vincent's study of the "Inferno."

A study and analysis of English poetry, with representative masterpieces and notes, has been prepared by Dr. Charles Mills Gayley,

professor of English in the University of California, and Clement C. Young, of the Lowell High School, San Francisco, under the title "The Principles and Progress of English Poetry" (Macmillan). This book is designed to serve, not only as a manual for students and teachers, but for the general reader.

E. W. Mumford's "Smiles and Rimes" (Penn Publishing Co.) is a collection of grotesque more or less clever verse of the sort known as limericks.

A very handsome edition of Mrs. Browning's "Sonnets from the Portuguese," with illustrations and decorations by Adrian J. Iorio, has been issued by H. M. Caldwell. It is bound in white and gold.

SOCIOLOGY, ECONOMICS, AND POLITICS.

THE widespread interest in practical sociology is made manifest in the large number of books dealing with various phases of this science that are constantly coming from the press. One of the most important scientific treatises of this character recently written is Dr. Edward T. Devine's volume on "The Principles of Relief" (Macmillan). Dr. Devine, whose experience as general secretary of the New York Charity Organization Society has put him in close touch with the most practical aspects of this subject, gives in this volume, in addition to a succinct statement of the principles of charity relief, a clear exposition of many illustrative cases that have come within his own observation, together with an historical survey of England's experience with the poor law, and of public and private outdoor relief in America. There are also interesting chapters describing the actual process of relief in great disasters that have befallen this country, from the Chicago fire, in 1871, to the *Stocum* disaster of last June. An appendix contains a model draft of a constitution for a charity organization society. Thus, Dr. Devine's book is a manual at once of theory and of practice.



DR. EDWARD T. DEVINE.

"Out of Work" is the title of an interesting study of employment agencies, by Miss Frances A. Kellor (Putnam). In this volume, Miss Kellor describes the treatment to which the unemployed are subjected by employment agencies, and the influence of such institutions upon homes and business. The book is published for the Inter-Municipal Committee of Household Research. Miss Kellor began her researches for this work in the city of New York, two years ago, but extended them to the cities of Boston, Philadelphia, and Chicago, under a fellowship of the College Settlements Association. Miss Kellor's investigations in New York City, which were supported by members of the Woman's Municipal League, resulted in the enactment of a new State law regulating employment agencies. The value of Miss Kellor's book lies largely in the undoubted authenticity of the information on which it is based. For each one of the seven hundred and thirty-two agencies visited by her, there is a record, affidavit, or other documentary evidence. The book should be read by all who are interested in reforming the abuses of employment agencies in American cities.

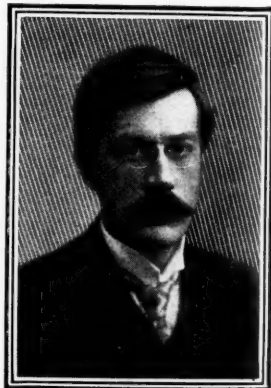
Under the title "Organized Labor and Capital" (Philadelphia: George W. Jacobs Company) are published four lectures on the William L. Bull foundation of the Philadelphia Divinity School, delivered during

the past year. The introductory lecture, reviewing the past phases of the labor question, was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Washington Gladden. The subject assigned to Dr. Talcott Williams was corporations, while the Rev. George Hodges dealt with labor unions, and Dr. Francis G. Peabody set forth the people's side in the modern industrial conflict.

Mr. H. G. Wells has been taking a sort of inventory of sociological values, and the results of this process are presented in his book entitled "Mankind in the Making" (Scribners), which bears a relation of sequence to the same author's "Anticipations." Mr. Wells views the whole social and political world as "aspects of one universal evolving scheme," and places all social and political activities in a defined relation to that. His presentation of this point of view is, to say the least, suggestive.

All who have become familiar, through her magazine articles and books, with Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman's social theories will be glad to have her conclusions summarized in a single volume. This she has done in "Human Work" (McClure, Phillips & Co.). Mrs. Gilman is to be reckoned among the comparatively few writers who are avowed social optimists.

Mr. W. J. Ghent, author of "Our Benevolent Feudalism," has written "Mass and Class: A Survey of Social Divisions" (Macmillan). In his present work, Mr. Ghent seeks to "analyze the social mass into its component classes; to describe these classes, not as they may be imagined in some projected benevolent feudalism, but as they are to be found here and now in the industrial life of the nation; and to indicate the current of social progress which, in spite of the blindness of the workers, the rapacity of the masters, and the subservience of the retainers, makes ever for an ultimate of social justice."



MR. W. J. GHENT.

"The Education of the Wage Earners" (Boston: Ginn & Co.) is the title of a little

book which describes an educational experiment among wage-earners on the East Side of New York which resulted from a few lectures delivered by the late Thomas Davidson. The editor, Mr. Charles M. Bakewell, contributes an introductory chapter on Professor Davidson and his philosophy. Perhaps the most interesting part of the book is Professor Davidson's own account of the history of the experiment, which is given in Chapter IV.

In a volume published under the title "Facts and Figures" (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.), Mr. Edward Atkinson has collected several essays on the protective tariff and the cost of war and warfare.

Dr. Herbert Friedenwald has written an interpretation and analysis of "The Declaration of Independence" (Macmillan). As preliminary to his chapters on the adopting and signing of the Declaration, its purpose and philosophy, Dr. Friedenwald points out the close interrelation between the development of the authority and jurisdiction of the Continental Congress and the evolution of the sentiment for independence. He shows that as the authority and jurisdiction of Congress were extended it adopted various means to further the desire for independence; that the highest point of power was reached by the Congress on July 4, 1776, and that it was never again so powerful as on the day it declared independence of England.

It is in some respects unfortunate that Prof. Jesse Macy's book on "Party Organization and Machinery" (Century) could not have appeared at the beginning of the recent Presidential campaign instead of at its close. It would have been an extremely helpful book to put in the hands of first-voters. In certain quarters there has been no little criticism of American academic methods in political instruction, on the ground that the actual processes of government are not taught in the college or university class-rooms, or set forth in text-books. Professor Macy has attempted to fill this hiatus in a

measure by treating of the American party system as an integral part of our political institutions. He describes party organization in its relation to Presidential, Congressional, and Senatorial leadership. In the



PROFESSOR JESSE MACY.

presentation of State and local party machinery, certain typical States and localities were chosen for illustrating different phases of organization. Professor Macy emphasizes the necessity for thorough knowledge of party machinery, since this is the citizen's only means of access to other instruments of government. "The good citizens who do not believe in the party

system should be made to realize that the maintenance of an attitude of aggressive ignorance toward the means of government now in use tends to render it extremely improbable that a superior agency will be discovered."

MUSIC AND MUSICAL INTERPRETATION.

THE musical season has brought with it the usual number of books about music and musicians. Mr. Lawrence Gilman's "Phases of Modern Music" (Harpers) is a study of the more important phases of music to-day, grouped about appreciative chapters on Richard Strauss, Edward MacDowell, Grieg, Wagner, Verdi, Edward Elgar, and Charles Martin Loeffler, with vigorous essays on "Parsifal and Its Significance" and "Women and Modern Music." Mr. Gilman has been the musical critic of *Harper's Weekly* since 1901. He writes with vividness and sympathy.

A sympathetic study of "The Symphony Since Beethoven," by Felix Weingartner, conductor of the Berlin Royal Symphony concerts, and of the Kaim Orchestra, at Munich, has been translated from the second German edition (Ditson) by Maud Barrows Dutton, with the author's permission. Dr. Weingartner regards Beethoven as unapproachable, and has only pity for modern composers who have attempted the symphony since Beethoven's time. It is interesting to note the fact that he himself, after writing this little book, composed two symphonies.

A manual of the analysis of the structural forms of music, under the title "Lessons in Music Form" (Ditson), has been compiled by Mr. Percy Goetschius, author of "The Theory and Practice of Tone Relation," "Applied Counterpoint," and other analytical works on music. This manual, he declares, treats of the structural designs of musical composition, not of the styles or species of music.

Of course, there is a book on "Parsifal." Mr. Richard Aldrich, in his "Guide to Parsifal" (Ditson), has given in brief space the origin of the drama, its story, and a description of the music, with illustrations from photographs taken of the opera as rendered last year in the Metropolitan Opera House, New York.

The best and most comprehensive dictionary of music is still the pioneer one,—that which first appeared in 1878, by Sir Charles Grove. "Grove's Dictionary of Music and Musicians" has become a standard work without a rival. This work, slightly revised and brought down to date, with many full-page illustrations, is now being issued by the Macmillans in five large volumes, edited by J. A. Fuller Maitland. All Sir Charles Grove's wishes made before his death have been carried out in these new volumes, and the scope of the dictionary has been enlarged. There has been no attempt, the editor says, in his preface, to usurp the field of the "British Musical Biography." Careful selection has made the work contain every important name in music without weighting it down with "the claims of the average country organist." The first volume has just come from the press. It brings the dictionary down to the letter "F."

Three new volumes of "The Musician's Library" (Ditson) are entitled "Wagner Lyrics for Soprano," "Wagner Lyrics for Tenor," and "Ten Hungarian Rhapsodies," by Franz Liszt. The Wagner lyrics are edited by Carl Armbruster. They contain as frontispieces full-page portraits, with autograph of the composer, and an introduction by the editor. The volume of Hungarian rhapsodies is edited by August Spanuth and John Orth. It also has an excellent portrait of the composer as a frontispiece, an introduction by the editor (in this case Mr. Spanuth), and a series of suggestions to the player. The special claims for these volumes of "The Musician's Library" are that they are "carefully edited by an authority on the subject, who is at the same time an enthusiast," and that they are accurate in text and adequate in typographical form. These claims, it must be admitted, are fully justified. All the volumes of this excellent series are beautifully printed.

ART BOOKS AND CHRISTMAS EDITIONS.

A MINIATURE encyclopædia of "Women in the Fine Arts" (Houghton, Mifflin) has been prepared by Clara Erskine Clement, author of "A Handbook of Legendary and Mythological Art." The work consists of brief biographical and descriptive sketches of women

artists and sculptors from the seventh century B.C. to the present. The work is illustrated with many full-page reproductions of famous works of art by women.

Reproductions of nearly four hundred famous paintings of scenes in the life of Christ are included in the sumptuous collection entitled "The Gospels in Art" (New York: Siegel Cooper Company). The broad claim is made for the publishers that "no school of art and no famous painter through all the centuries from Fra Angelico to Puviss de Chavannes has been omitted." The intro-



"DANIEL BOONE."

(From "Women in the Fine Arts.")

ductory chapter, on "The History of Art in Its Relation to the Life of Jesus," was contributed by M. Leonce Benedite, director of the Luxembourg. The text relating to the childhood of Jesus was written by Dr. Henry van Dyke.

Miss Sarah Tytler's "Old Masters and Their Pictures" (Little, Brown) is intended to be "a simple account of the great old masters in painting of every age and country, with descriptions of their most famous work." The names and principal works of the masters are given, and also a vast amount of interesting detail respecting their birth, education, and daily life. The twenty full-page illustrations include the masterpieces of Murillo, Andrea del Sarto, Michel Angelo, Raphael, Titian, Mantegna, Albrecht Dürer, Correggio, Tintoretto, Guido, Rembrandt, Rubens, Velasquez, and other famous painters.

To the traveler in Italy for the first time, an Italian garden seems a paradox. It apparently has no flowers, and yet there is a witchery and a magic about Italian garden craft entirely independent from floriculture which is irresistible, and which leaves a permanent impress on the memory. The stone-work, the water, the evergreen foliage, the subtle, masterly artistic arrangement,—these make up the mind-picture. A good deal of this charm has been caught and presented in a book, "Italian Villas and Their Gardens" (Century), by Edith Wharton, illustrated with pictures by Maxfield Parrish, and also by photographs. The illustrations, which are in color, originally appeared in the *Century Magazine*.

Mrs. Wharton's work appeals not only to the lover of art and beauty, especially to the one who knows Italian outdoor life, but also to the owners of artistic country places the world over.

The usual collection of attractive new editions of old standard works issued at holiday time by the T. Y. Crowell Company has come to our table.

The Library of Illustrated Biographies is made up of volumes bound in green cloth, with gilt tops. They are very satisfactory typographically, and are illustrated with full-page pictures. The "Life of Edgar Allan Poe" is by James A. Harrison, of the University of Virginia, editor of the standard Virginia Edition of Poe's works. The life of Charlotte Brontë is by Mrs. Gaskell. It includes a choice collection of portraits. The George Eliot life is one arranged and edited by her husband, J. W. Cross, from her own letters and journals. It contains some interesting portraits. Among the famous standard biographies which are issued in new editions are Irving's "Life and Voyages of Christopher Columbus" and "Life of Mahomet and His Successors;" John Lockhart's "Life of Sir Walter Scott," illustrated with a prefatory letter by J. Hope Scott, and the famous "Boswell's Johnson." This, the greatest biography ever written, is for the first time presented in a one-volume edition, which is copiously illustrated and has an introduction by Mowbray Morris. Dean Farrar's "Life of Christ" is also issued in this series, with special illustrations from scenes in the Holy Land. Among the handsome editions of the poets brought out by the same house are the poems of William Morris, selected and edited, with an introduction, by Percy Robert Colwell. Professor Colwell has supplied the volume with excellent bibliography, notes, and indexes. Mr. Nathan Haskell Dole's "Anthology of the Greek Poets" is also issued in holiday edition. In the Luxembourg editions, we have Jane Austen's "Pride and Prejudice," Charles Lever's "Harry Lorrequer," Bulwer-Lytton's "Rienzi," William Ware's "Zenobia," and Le Sage's "Gil Blas." This edition is illustrated. In the Handy Volume Classics, pocket editions, are Matthews' "Songs from the Dramatists," Mabie's "Addison's Essays," Matthews' "Sheridan's Comedies," Welsh's "Chesterfield Letters," and a collection of "The Hundred Best English Poems," selected by Adam L. Gowans. In the "What Is Worth While Series," we are presented with "The Lost Art of Reading," by Dr. W. Robertson Nicoll; "The Inner Life," by J. R. Miller; "How to Bring Up Our Boys," by S. A. Nicoll, and a reprint of Tolstoy's famous letter on the Russo-Japanese war, under the title "Bethink Yourselves!" In the Chiswick series, we have a "Browning Calendar," edited by Constance N. Spender; "The Face of the Master," by J. R. Miller; studies of "Ralph Waldo Emerson" and "Raphael Urbino," by Sarah K. Bolton, and "Richard Wagner," by Nathan Haskell Dole.

Among the holiday editions de luxe by the H. M. Caldwell Company are Tennyson's "Holy Grail," illustrated and ornamented, and bound in uncut leather, and "Selections from Epictetus," in pocket-size flexible binding.

THE SEASON'S BOOKS FOR CHILDREN.

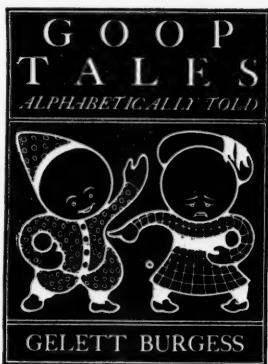
THE holiday season brings the children's books to us again. Nothing very novel comes this year; but sterling authors have not failed the young people. Here, too, are old friends among the picture books. "The Golliwogg" returns from Holland with a fully illustrated diary of his trip; "Buster Brown" comes back from abroad, and Mr. Outcault's pictures tell just what happened, Buster writing bulletins about just what he "resolved" when in gay Paris. Then there is more about "The Goops" and "The Brownies," and many of the story-books are sequels to preceding volumes. Miss Gilder's "Tomboy" has grown up, and we now may read of "The Tomboy at Work."

A CHRISTMAS SENTIMENT.

Dearest, the Christ-Child walks to-night, | Bringing his peace to men, | And he bringeth to you and to me the light of the old, old years again.—EUGENE FIELD'S "POEMS OF CHILDHOOD."

Jacob A. Riis' two dozen pages, bound under the title of "Is There a Santa Claus?" (Macmillan), can only by courtesy be called a book, it is so very slight. But call it a bound Christmas card, or a seasonable booklet, or what you will, the poetic sentiment that permeates it makes it a welcome companion to other Christmas sentiments of good-will that the literary world has cherished since the days of Dickens and Thackeray. Mr. Riis writes simply, but his words strike home.

That the marginal illustration is sparingly used to-day is surprising when we remember what classical precedent there is for it, considering how prevalent it was with the illuminators of the Middle Ages, and how, in illustrating children's books particularly, the German illustrators have employed it for centuries. To-day, Ernest Thompson-Seton and his imitators have used it very effectively in books on natural history, but it is by no means overdone, and when we read on the title-page of Owen Wister's "Searching for Christmasland" (Harpers) that it is illustrated by no less an authority on Western scenery than Frederic Remington, and we open the pages to find a wealth of vignettes printed in black and yellow, we anticipate an artistic treat indeed. Close scrutiny, however, leads to disappointment, for the sketches are slight and extremely perfunctory, lacking in the convincing local color that one would expect from Mr. Remington. Owen Wister's text is far richer in local color, and though his story is not an absorbing one, it is gracefully told and refreshing in effect.



Cover design (reduced) of "Goop Tales."

OLD FRIENDS.

THE GOLLIWOGG.—THE BROWNIES.—BUSTER BROWN.—THE GOOPS.

The gingham dog and the calico cat | Side by side on the table sat; | 'Twas half-past twelve, and (what do you think!) | Nor one nor t'other had slept a wink!—FIELD'S "POEMS OF CHILDHOOD."

This season the Golliwogg, with his manikin friends, has made his itinerary in Holland ("The Golliwogg in Holland." Pictures by Florence K. Upton, verses by Bertha Upton. Longmans, Green), and the pages of his chronicle blossom with red and yellow tulips, and cobalt tiles, and emerald-green *klompens*. Neither text nor verse is potentially mirth-provoking, but the authors show their wisdom in shifting the scenes of adventure each year so that the series does not pall upon us.

In the lexicon of childhood, the word "Brownies" has become a name to be spelled in bold type. For, famous as are "The Golliwogg" and "Foxy Grandpa," they have never arrived at the rubber-stamp celebrity which is the apogee of all notoriety for a picture-book character. On looking on the fly-leaf of the "Brownies in the Philippines," by Palmer Cox (Century), we are surprised to learn that this is only the seventh book of the series; and yet, so familiar are they that it seems as if all children of the nineteenth century must have known the Brownies. The pictures appear to greater advantage in the book, given in black and white, than they did when printed in the gaudy colors of the daily newspaper. At times, the draughting of some of the pictures is far from being correct, and the decorative element, which such inventions need to make them art, is entirely missing; but the pictures are certainly lively, and the text equally vivacious.

Whatever the student of juvenile ethics may think of the influence of the "Buster Brown" pictures upon the morals of the small boy, there can be no doubt as to the popularity of the chronicles of this arch-mischief-maker's doings. His pranks for the past year have been practised upon the natives of Paris, and those who have missed their record in the pages of the New York Herald may find them all nicely collected in a bound volume entitled "Buster Brown Abroad," by R. F. Outcault (Stokes).



Illustration (reduced) from "The Golliwogg in Holland."

"The Goops" have never attained the celebrity of "The Brownies" and "Buster Brown," but there is much profound satire in Mr. Burgess' creation, and we are glad this season to welcome "Goop Tales Alphabetically Told," by Gelett Burgess (Stokes).

FAIRY TALES.

I was just a little thing! When a fairy came and kissed me.—FIELD'S "POEMS OF CHILDHOOD."

Of the fairy-tale books, there are not so many as usual. By right of seniority, the first place must be given to this year's Lang book, which is entitled "The Brown Fairy Book" (edited by Andrew Lang; illustrated by H. J. Ford (Longmans, Green). This year, the stories come from far-away countries,—from New Caledonia and Brazil, for example,—and possess the same faults and the same virtues as most of the recent volumes of this series. That is, there is strong local color that differentiates the folk-lore from the less significant inventions of



Illustration (reduced) from "Adventures of Pinocchio."

the modern writers, but at the same time there is an underlying vein of barbarity running through them.

"The Japanese Fairy Book," compiled by Yei Theodora Ozaki (Dutton), like the Lang books, has folk-lore as its basis, and the same intermixture of the barbarous. "'Tell me what it is you want for the Queen,' demanded Rin Gin. 'I want the liver of a wild monkey,' replied the Doctor," we read on page 192! The illustrations in this book, however, are rare treasures, being reproductions from the Japanese classics. Their directness in telling the story, their astounding action, and their perfection of decorative form cause them to represent the *ne plus ultra* of printed illustrations.

There are many references in the story of the animated manikin, "Pinocchio," to things and customs Italian that will not be understood by the American child, but the story has been written by the hand of a master humorist, and is deservedly an Italian classic, and may be characterized as one of those books which every child should read. It has been translated by Walter S. Camp, with editorial revision by Sara E. H. Lockwood, and many original drawings by Charles Copeland (Ginn).

"What's the good of *talking*?" said Cyril. 'What I want is for something to happen,' we read in "The Phoenix and the Carpet." Of course, Cyril, being a healthy, normal boy, wanted something to happen. Mrs. E. Nesbit keeps it in mind, and charmingly as she writes every-day dialogue, and charmingly as she describes the commonplace objects of home, she does not depend upon dialogue and description, but puts a goodly quota of action into "The Phoenix and the Carpet" (Macmillan), so that every child will find out ere the first chapter is finished that there is "something doing" in this story-book.



Illustration (reduced) from "Two in a Zoo."

"The Pedlar's Pack," by Mrs. Alfred Baldwin (Lippincott), has some slight but effective colored illustrations by Charles Pears. The stories, however, are a trifle heavy, and lack in convincing quality, though there is abundant wit in their telling.



Illustration (reduced) from "The Phoenix and the Carpet."

"In the Miz," by Grace E. Ward, illustrated by Clara E. Atwood (Little, Brown), is entirely lacking in originality and very verbose in narration, a pun a page seeming to be the author's average of humorous production. The illustrations are not poorly conceived, but are not any too convincing in execution.

OUTLANDISH PLOTS.

You say but the word to that gingerbread dog! And he barks with such terrible zest! That the chocolate cat is at once all agog. As her swelling proportions attest.—FIELD'S "POEMS OF CHILDHOOD."

"Fantasma Land," written and illustrated by Charles Raymond Macauley (Bobbs-Merrill), is an obvious imitation of "Alice in Wonderland." But Dickey, who is the hero of it, is such a "cheap"-looking boy,—a veritable "kid," according to the pictures,—that one is not as much tempted to follow him through the dizzy maze of impossible adventures as one is tempted to follow the refined and gentle Alice. The conception of the tale is rather above the average, and this sentence on page 10 is certainly promising. Fantasma says that they find "Realities" occasionally in his country—"long-haired Realities that come here for the purpose of kidnaping us, and putting us on canvas and paper, and even in stone. Artists and Authors, they call themselves. Architects, too; they steal Gargoyles, Atlantes, Caryatids, and heads to ornament buildings. Seen them, haven't you?"

Mr. Denslow follows last year's *début* as a maker of children's books with "Denslow's Scarecrow and the Tin-Man and Other Stories" (Dillingham). The colored printing is, from our point of view, objectionable in its crudeness; and the artist's conceptions are frequently vapid, as in his creation of "Simple Simon," though now and again he rises to a bit of graphichness, as in the ducks and geese in the "Barnyard Circus" and the cat paring apples in "Three Little Kittens."

Other books in which the impossible and outlandish

pervade the plot are "On a Lark to the Planets," by Frances Trego Montgomery, illustrated by Winifred D. Elrod (Saalfeld Publishing Co.); "The Dream Bag," by Winifred A. Haldane, illustrated by Howard Heath (Laird & Lee), and "The King of Kinkiddie," by Raymond Fuller Ayers, illustrated by Walter Bobbett (Dutton). Somewhat in imitation of the "Golliwogg" books is "The Story of the Five Rebellious Dolls" (Dutton). The illustrations, by E. Stuart Hardy, however, are less spirited and not up to the standard of the text, by E. Nesbit.

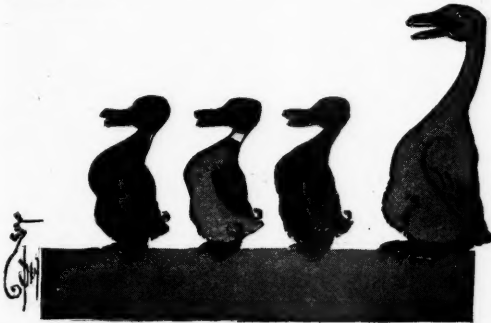


Illustration (reduced) from Denslow's "Scarecrow and the Tin-Man."

"Mixed Beasts" (Fox, Duffield) are described in nonsense pictures and rhymes by no less a person than the celebrated painter, Kenyon Cox. Of the Policemanatee, we read:

"At the bottom of the sea
The Policemanatee
Keeps the little water-babies off the grass;
Checks the proudest Titon's course,
Makes him rein in his sea-horse,
To let the pretty mermaid pass."

Willard Bonte is responsible for "The Mother Goose Puzzle Book" (Dutton), the contents of which have appeared in the New York *Herald*. The designs are draughted with an architect's cleanness of line, but the figures and faces lack life.

FOR OLD AND YOUNG.

*Shuffle-Shoon and Amber-Locks | Sit together,
building blocks; | Shuffle-Shoon is old and gray, |
Amber-Locks a little child, | But together at their
play | Age and Youth are reconciled, | And with
sympathetic glee | Build their castles fair to see.—*
FIELD'S "POEMS OF CHILDHOOD."

It is perhaps of no great moment that Maxfield Parrish has not kept strictly within the boundaries of the text when illustrating the "Poems of Childhood," by Eugene Field (Scribners). He has concocted such clever conceits in color that we forgive him because his "sugar-plumb tree" is far too dignified and somber in aspect to rain down "gumdrop and peppermint canes" at the "cavorting" of the "chocolate cat" instigated by the bark of the "gingerbread dog." No, the trees of this forest are more like those in Dante's "midway" forest at the entry to purgatory than like Field's fantastic vision. Again, in his illustration of the "Dinkey-Bird" he is far afield of the text. Possibly, should he dispute our challenge we might find it difficult to show just what botany gives the exact flora of the "amfalula tree," but

we are quite certain that the convolution of its leaves must be different from those on Mr. Parrish's branches. Again, this artist's love of architectural adjunct is so great that in his buildings and bridges his realism is such that they seem true stone and mortar anchored substantially to *terra firma*. Hence, when he illustrates "Wynken, Blynken, and Nod," his background is so tangible and his boat so materialistic that his scene does not fit into the text that says:

"The little stars were the herring fish
That lived in the beautiful sea."

His scene is terrestrial, the author's celestial. Here, the colored printing has given us some nasty browns that remind one of underdone gingerbread, but in the



Illustration (reduced) from "The Japanese Fairy Book."

"Dinkey-Bird" we have just spoken of, and in the illustration of "Seein' Things," the colored printing is so novel and effective,—the one giving us a vision of great expanse of blue ether, the other the sable indigo of night,—that it seems hypercritical to complain.



Illustration (reduced) from "The Brown Fairy Book."

"The Trail to Boyland," by Wilbur D. Nesbit, illustrated by Will Vawter (Bobbs-Merrill), contains a number of poems much like those of Field and Riley, rather *about* the child than *for* him. Mr. Nesbit is not as terse as he might be, and rather suggests a diluted edition of Riley. But that he is capable of originality is shown in the laughable "Odyssey of K's," which chronicles his fruitless trips to Kankakee and Kokomo, when "he should have gone to Keokuk."

BOOKS "FOR BOYS AND SOME GIRLS."

Come, Harvey, let us sit a while and talk about the times | Before you went to selling clothes and I to peddling rimes— | The days when we were little boys.— FIELD'S "POEMS OF CHILDHOOD."

A sub-title for "Jack Tenfield's Star," by Martha James, illustrated by Charles Copeland (Lee & Shepard), is "A Story for Boys and Some Girls." This sub-head appellation might equally well be applied to the following stories, all of which deal with every-day life:

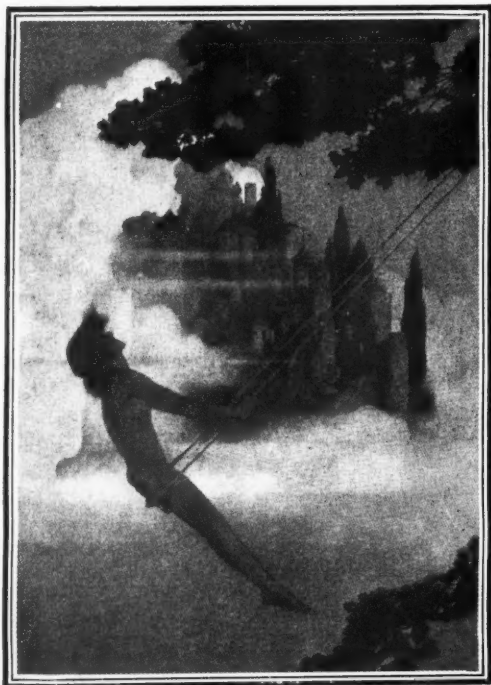


Illustration (reduced) from "Poems of Childhood."

"Baby Elton Quarterback," by Leslie W. Quirk, illustrated (Century); "Two Young Inventors," by Alvah Milton Kerr, illustrated by G. W. Picknell (Lee & Shepard); "Prince Henry's Sailor Boy," by Otto von Bruneck, illustrated by George Alfred Williams (Holt); "Larry the Wanderer," by Edward Stratemeyer, illustrated by A. B. Shute (Lee & Shepard); "Making the Nine," by Albertus T. Dudley, illustrated by Charles Copeland (Lee & Shepard). The illustrations by Arthur E. Bechner in "The Mysterious Beacon Light" (Little, Brown) are most dramatic,—much above the average illustration. Indeed, they have qualities that belong to the best paintings, and the author, George Ethelbert Walsh, though rather too fond of description, has written a story that holds the interest to the end.

A book a little out of the ordinary is "Kibun Daizen;" or, "From Shark Boy to Merchant Prince," translated by Masao Yoshida from the Japanese by Gensai Murai, with illustrations by George Varian (Century). Here, the local color is very strong, but the climaxes are not worked up in the style of Occidental fiction. "A School Champion," by Raymond Jacherns, illustrated by Percy Tarrant (Lippincott), is a many-chaptered story of Eng-

lish school life, with from one to a dozen episodes in a chapter, so that the girl taking it up will be likely to get to the end before she realizes it. "Brought to Heel;" or, the "Breaking in of St. Dunstan's School," by Kent Carr, illustrated by Harold Copping, from the same publishers, is a similar kind of book for boys. Nor will the girls be likely to eschew the following merely because they are listed as boys' books: "The Young Vigilantes,"

by Samuel Adams Drake, illustrated by L. J. Bridgeman (Lee & Shepard); "The Blue Dragon" (Harpers), by Kirk Monroe, illustrated by W. E. Mears; "The Island Camp," by Captain Ralph Bonehill, illustrated by Jay Hambidge (Barnes). The Penn Publishing Company, whose list of juveniles is almost inexhaustible, also issues "The Eve of War," by W. Bert Foster, illustrated by F. A. Carter; "Finding a Fortune," by Horatio Alger, Jr., illustrated by W. S. Lukens; "Winning His Way to West Point," by Captain Paul B. Malone, illustrated by F. A. Carter, and "Freckles," by Gene Stratton-Porter, decorations by E. Stetson Crawford (Doubleday, Page & Co.).



Cover design (reduced) of "Mary's Garden and How It Grew."



Illus. (reduced) from "The Brownies in the Philippines."

BOOKS FOR GIRLS.

Oh, girls are girls, and boys are boys, | And have been so since Abel's birth, | And shall be so till dolls and toys | Are with the children swept from earth.— FIELD'S "POEMS OF CHILDHOOD."

Last year, Miss Gilder published "Tomboy," a sort of autobiographical story which, like "Little Women," was strong in local color and vivid in personality, and,



Illustration (reduced) from "The Tomboy at Work."

as Miss Alcott followed up her success with "Joe's Boys," so Miss Gilder this year gives us, in "The Tomboy at Work" (Doubleday, Page), a picture of her heroine now arrived at a period of early womanhood when she is forced to become a bread-winner. The story is spiritedly illustrated by Florence Scovel Shinn.

Stories of every-day life about girls and for girls are "An Honor Girl," by Evelyn Raymond, illustrated by Bertha G. Davidson; "Helen Grant's Friends," by Amanda W. Douglas, illustrated by Amy Brooks and "Randy's Good Times," by Amy Brooks, illustrated by the author. John Bunyan, without a particle of artistic ability, was able, through sheer singleness of

purpose, to write dialogue that has become classic. Without much art, but with similar singleness of purpose, Miss Nina Rhoades writes dialogue that carries with it strong conviction of reality, and in this year's volume, "The Children on the Top Floor," illustrated by Bertha G. Davidson (Lee & Shepard), a sequel to "Winifred's Neighbors," we have another sweet story telling of childish sacrifice and the beneficent results of wholesome actions. They are all published by Lee & Shepard.

The Penn Publishing Company have a long list of girls' books, among them "The Whirligig," by

Evelyn Raymond, illustrated by Ruth Rollins; "Betty Wales, Freshman," by Margaret Warde, illustrated by Eva M. Nagle; "Mistress Moppet," by Annie M. Barnes, illustrated by Margaret F. Winner, and "Her Secret," by Mary A. Denison, illustrated by Isabel Lyndall.

IN OTHER TIMES THAN OURS.

The Injuns came last night | While the soldiers were abed, | And they gobbled a Chinesekite | And off to the woods they fled! | The woods are the cherry trees | Down in the orchard lot, | And the soldiers are marching to seize | The booty the Injuns got.— FIELD'S "POEMS OF CHILDHOOD."



Illustration (reduced) from "Minnows and Tritons."

Hairbreadth adventures in other times than ours are narrated in "The Laurel

Token," by Annie M. Barnes, illustrated by G. W. Picknell (Lee & Shepard); "A Lass of Dorchester," by Annie Mr. Barnes, illustrated by Frank T. Merrill (Lee & Shepard), and "In Doublet and Hose," by Lucy Foster Madison, illustrated by Clyde O. Deland (Penn Pub. Co.). "The Story of Rolf and the Viking's Bow" (Little, Brown), by Allen French, is illustrated by B. J. Rosenmeyer, and is written in a painstaking manner, so that the boy who reads it gets some history and some poetic lore as well as an exciting story.



Illustration (reduced) from "Comedies and Legends for Marionettes."

For little folk who like their books in big print, we have "Dorothy Dainty at School," by Amy Brooks, illustrated by the author (Lee & Shepard), and "The Making of Meenie," by Edith L. Gilbert, illustrated by Margaret Goddard (Lee & Shepard). Gertrude Smith, "Little Precious" (Harper Bros.), appreciates perfectly the value of repetition, and while her pages might therefore be a trifle monotonous to the old folk beguiled by the little ones to read from them, no doubt the narrative is clearer to the infantile minds than a majority of books written for them. Of the illustrations, little may be said; they are woefully lacking in simplicity and grace. Psychological truth is found in the story that comes to us from England (via Dodd, Mead & Co.), entitled "Minnows and Tritons," by B. A. Clark, illustrated by Harold Copping. The humor of this

IN DOUBLET AND HOSE



Cover design (reduced) of "In Doublet and Hose."

book reminds us much of Anstey; it is more than excellent. "Lucy and Their Majesties" (Century Co.), a posthumous, we presume, story, by B. L. Farjeon, is less refreshing and human in its comedy, but is a good



Illustration (reduced) from
"The Alley Cat's Kitten."

story for winter's night entertainment. "Comedies and Legends for Marionettes," by Georgiana Goddard King, illustrated by Anna R. Giles (Macmillan Co.), is a suggestive book, giving a number of short plays, with directions for making a marionette theater.

In striking contrast to big folios are the tiny volumes in Dutton's "Miniature Picture Books," printed, in the style of Japanese books, on one side of the paper only, and not three inches square.

There are not as many animal books this year as usual, but what there are are very attractive. The "Alley Cat's Kitten," by Caroline M. Fuller, illustrated by the author from photographs (Little, Brown), shows the keen observation of a true nature-lover.

The colored drawings in "Billy Wiskers, Jr.," by Frances Thego Montgomery, illustrated by W. H. Fry (Saalfield), are as crude and gaudy as the most flaming circus poster. But still we must admit that adventure follows adventure in a way that must certainly interest.

There is much regard for truth and sequence in the books of to-day. The latter quality is to be welcomed in

the alphabet-book called "A, B, C in Dixie: A Plantation Alphabet," by Louise Quarles Bonte, author, and George Willard Bonte, illustrator (Dutton).

There seem to be fewer books than usual this year whose purpose is didactic; but those that come under review certainly are admirable in purpose and are intelligent in method. Among these are "Mary's Garden: How it Grew" (Century), by Frances Duncan, illustrated by L. W.



Illustration from "Little Folks of Many Lands."

Zeiler, with a very attractive cover, by the way. "Little Folks of Many Lands," by Lulu Maud Chance (Ginn), has one or more pictures on every page, and must teach even the dullest child something about the round world and they that dwell

therein. "Cyr's Graded Art Readers, Book Two," by Ellen M. Cyr (Ginn), contains woodcuts by Henry Wolf, the master of wood engraving, and other American artists of the burin, and some well-printed half-tones in two tints that make it above the average of the ordinary schoolbook.

"The Child at Play" is an attempt to make a reader for little tots attractive by "up-to-date" illustrations; they are by Hermann Heyer. Verbal pictures of historical events are put before the reader in terse paragraphs by Miss Helen M. Cleveland, in her "Stories of Brave Old Times" (Lee & Shepard). The young person may consider the laconic paragraphs as a trifle bald, but if he has a taste for history he will find the book a storehouse of information.

A number of authors have done the reading public the favor of turning aside from the beaten track of juvenile literature to make journeys into more or less undiscovered fields. Foremost among these should be mentioned Mary Austin's collection of tales entitled "The Basket Woman" (Houghton, Mifflin), which gives us folk-lore stories from the Sierra Nevadas. These are not, however, strictly for children. Mrs. Jessie Juliet Knox's "Little Almond Blossoms" (Little, Brown), a book

of Chinese stories for children that come from San Francisco. An abridged story of "Little Paul," from "Dombey and Son," edited by F. L. Knowles (Dana Estes), makes delightful reading for the young or old.

"Snowland Folk," by Robert E. Peary, and "The Snow Baby" (F. A. Stokes) introduces us into scenes near (approximately) the North Pole, and the pictures are strikingly novel. Equally



Illustration (reduced) from the
"Mixed Beasts."

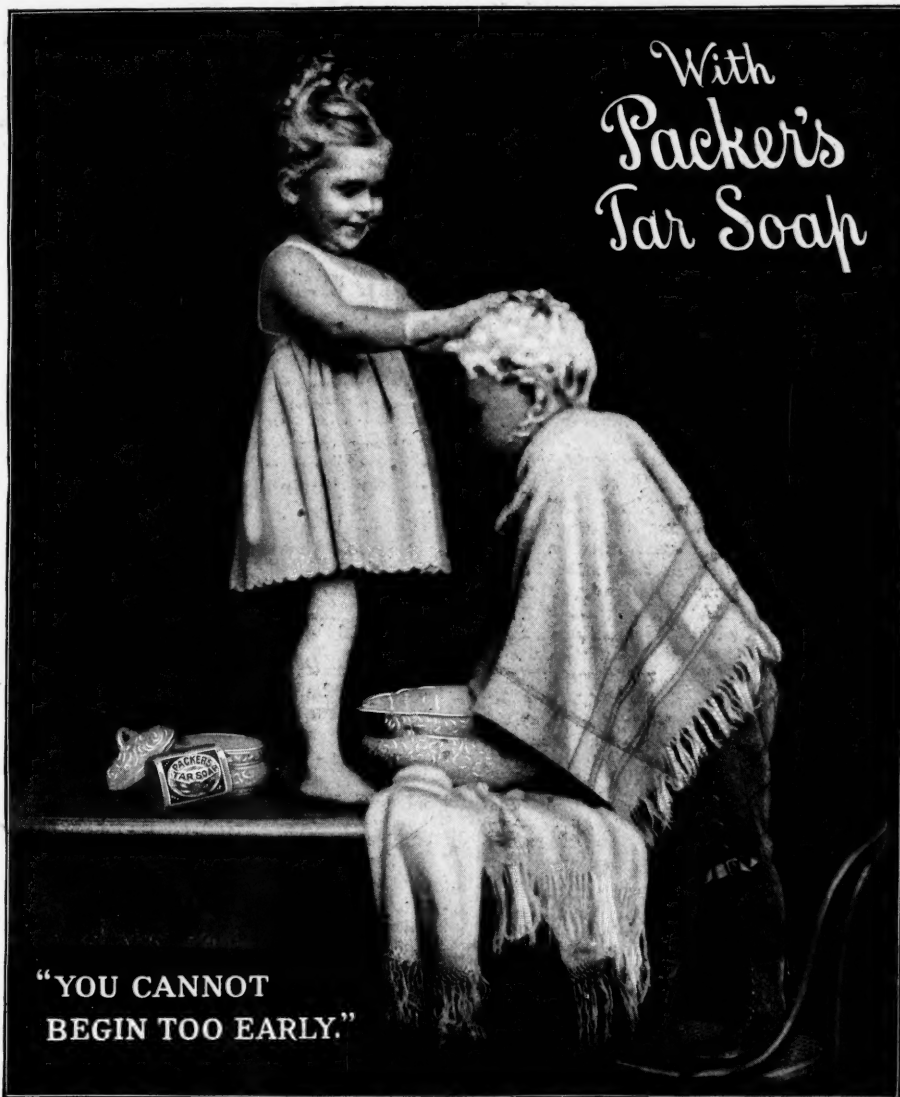
authentic and information-giving is "Stories of Inventors," by Russell Doubleday (Doubleday, Page & Co.).

The printing is very good of the color pictures in "Pets," by Alice Calhoun Haines, pictures by Louis Rhead (F. A. Stokes), and there are lots of animals in them, so they are pretty sure to interest the young folks.



Illustration (reduced) from
"Making the Nine."

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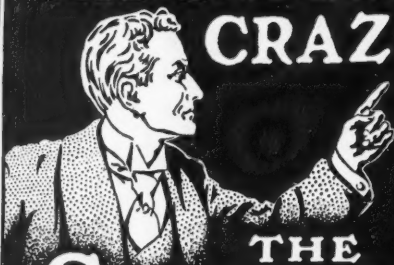
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